

LESLIE'S

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ILLUSTRATED

WEEKLY



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Change Those Restless, Sleepless Nights Into Nights of Peaceful Slumber

Are you more tired in the morning than when you go to bed the night before? During the night, do you toss and twist and turn—then doze off for a few restless moments, only to wake up again with a sudden start? Dangerous symptoms—these! Insomnia is robbing you of the nerve-refreshing rest so vital to a perfect physical condition. Without abundant peaceful sleep you cannot retain health and strength. There is speedy and pleasant relief to be found in

Pabst Extract The Best Tonic

It combines all the food values—all the energy, vigor and force-building elements of barley MALT with the bracing, soothing and nerve-toning effects of choicest HOPS. The lupulin properties of the HOPS not only calm, but tone up the nervous system, inducing peaceful and refreshing slumber. Then the barley MALT takes up its work. The nourishment offered in this predigested form, being easily assimilated by the blood, revitalizes the nerves and rebuilds the debilitated system. Thus a speedy return to perfect health is assured.

Physicians of repute everywhere are constantly vouching for the merits of Pabst Extract, The "Best" Tonic, by recommending it to strengthen the weak and build up the overworked; to relieve insomnia and conquer dyspepsia; to help the anaemic and aid the nervous; to assist nursing mothers and invigorate old age.

Order a Dozen from Your Local Druggist Today Insist Upon It Being Pabst
A Library Slip, good for Books and Magazines, is packed with each bottle.
Booklet and Picture "Baby's First Adventure" sent free on request.

PABST EXTRACT CO. DEPT. 14 MILWAUKEE, WIS.



By James Montgomery Flagg.



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"THE THIRD DEGREE."

When John Produces His Fiancee.

Plate marked photogelatine print in sepia, 12 x 16.
Fifty cents.

Trade supplied by the W. R. Anderson Co., 32 Union Square, New York.

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50 Million Feet Seasoned White Pine best weather-resisting timber known—enabling us to make quickest shipments and lowest prices.

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10 DAYS FREE TRIAL

We will ship you a "RANGER" BICYCLE on approval, freight prepaid to any place in the United States without a cent deposit in advance, and allow ten days free trial from the day you receive it. If it does not suit you in every way and is not all or more than we claim for it and a better bicycle than you can get anywhere else regardless of price, or if for any reason whatever you do not wish to keep it, ship it back to us at our expense for freight and you will not be out one cent.

LOW FACTORY PRICES We sell the highest grade bicycles direct from factory to rider at lower prices than any other house. We save you \$10 to \$25 middlemen's profit on every bicycle. Highest grade models with Puncture-Proof tires, Imported Roller chains, pedals, etc., at prices no higher than cheap mail order bicycles; also reliable medium grade models at unheard of low prices.

RIDER AGENTS WANTED In each town and district to ride and exhibit a sample 1910 "Ranger" Bicycle furnished by us. You will be astonished at the wonderfully low prices and the liberal propositions and special offer we will give on the first 1910 sample going to your town. Write at once for our special offer.

DO NOT BUY a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone at any price until you receive our catalogue and learn our low prices and liberal terms. BICYCLE DEALERS, you can sell our bicycles under your own name plate at double our prices. Orders filled the day received.

SECOND HAND BICYCLES—a limited number taken in trade by our Chicago retail stores will be closed out at once, at \$3 to \$8 each. Descriptive bargain list mailed free.

Tires, COASTER BRAKE and everything in the bicycle line at half usual prices. Interesting matter and useful information. It only costs a postal to get everything. Write it now.

MEAD CYCLE CO. Dept. M, CHICAGO, ILL.

In answering advertisements please mention "LESLIE'S WEEKLY."

Facts about Marvelous Canada.
THE TOTAL area of the Dominion is 3,729,665 square miles, distributed among eleven provinces and districts. The largest of these is the unorganized Northwest Territories, covering about 1,992,735 square miles. The total population of these eleven provinces and districts is estimated at 7,185,000, of which Ontario and Quebec furnish the greater part. The total wheat crop of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan was 106,000,000 bushels in 1908 and 120,000,000 in 1909. In less than fifteen years the exports of wheat from Canada to the British empire have grown from 8,786,817 bushels to 45,907,050 bushels annually, while the exports of wheat to foreign countries have risen from 8,825,689 bushels to 49,137,449 bushels annually. The leading articles of domestic import and their approximate value in 1909 are as follows: Agricultural products, \$72,000,000; manufactures, \$61,000,000; animals and animal products, \$50,000,000; mine products, \$37,000,000; fisheries products, \$13,000,000; and wood products, \$7,000,000. The records of the bureau of immigration show that the number of declared settlers arrived in Canada in 1909 was 150,071. Of this number 72,349 were from the United States, 32,521 from England and Wales, 11,566 from Scotland, 3,493 from Ireland, and 1,563 were Jews from Europe and Asia. According to the church census, there are 2,000,000 Roman Catholics in the Dominion, 900,000 Methodists, 800,000 Presbyterians, 700,000 Anglicans and 300,000 Baptists. Undoubtedly Canada is a great field for the settler. The immigration authorities have made it known that they want immigrants who are willing to cultivate the vast fertile fields and settle on them permanently. It is a splendid field, also, for manufactures. Water power is plentiful and the authorities are anxious to give manufacturers all the conveniences possible.

Enormous American Trade.
DURING the past year an increase of \$85,000,000 in exports from the United States to other countries of the Western Hemisphere and a decrease of \$14,000,000 in those to the Eastern Hemisphere have been noted by the Department of Commerce and Labor. The figures indicate that the advance in exports occurred in those parts of the world in which manufactures form the major portion of the merchandise imported. The losses occurred in those countries in which foodstuffs form the bulk of the import trade. The New World is rapidly increasing the share which it takes of the products of the United States and is responsible for practically all the gains of \$71,000,000 made in the exports of the United States. Oceania shows a gain of \$8,000,000 and Africa a gain of \$1,000,000 in the value of exports thereto. This gain of \$9,000,000 is more than offset by a loss of \$23,000,000 in exports to Asia and Europe. Twenty years ago the exports from the United States to all of America were valued at \$133,000,000. It is estimated that in 1910 they will exceed \$475,000,000, their relation to the total exports having increased from fifteen and one-half to more than twenty six per cent. This means that in twenty years the gain in exports to America has been more than two hundred and fifty per cent., while to all other parts of the world the exports from the United States were increasing but eighty per cent.

Liquor in Japan.
DURING the last couple of years there has been a considerable increase in the importation of alcoholic drinks in Japan. Beer brewing in the Cherry Kingdom dates back only twenty years, when a brewery was established in Yokohama by foreigners to supply the European demand. Beer can now be bought throughout Japan. The output of breweries not only supplies home demands, but leaves considerable quantities for export. Foreign beer has been almost driven from the market and in 1908 such import amounted to only \$8,000, including ale, porter, stout and beer. The Japanese now control the breweries. In 1908 the exports of liquor from Japan were: Sake, \$1,657,972; beer, \$601,448; wines and other liquors, \$37,541, making a total of \$2,296,961.

FOR REAL COMFORT
WEAR THE NEEDDRAW

Boston Garter

Velvet Grip
Most comfortable with either knee or full length drawers. You cannot feel it. Insist on having the

Needdraw

Good All the Year Round.
Soft, non-elastic, Knit Leg Band with adjustable Pendant.
Conforms to contour of leg perfectly. No metal touches the flesh.

Cotton, Nic. Plate, 25c.
Silk P'd't, Gold Pl., 50c.
Mailed on Receipt of Price.

GEORGE FROST CO.
Makers, Boston.

Club Cocktails

Mixed to measure—
and measures up to
your idea of what a
real Cocktail should be.

Simply strain through
cracked ice and serve.

Martini (gin base) and Manhattan (whiskey base) are the most popular. At all good dealers.

G. F. HEUBLEIN & BRO.
Hartford New York London



Hunyadi János

Natural Laxative Water

Quickly Relieves:
Biliousness,
Sick Headache,
Stomach Disorders,
and
CONSTIPATION

AT ALL DRUGGISTS

1,000 Island House

Alexandria Bay
Jefferson County New York

IN THE HEART OF THE THOUSAND ISLANDS

In the most enchanting spot in all America, where nature's charms are rarest, all the delights of modern civilization are added in the 1,000 Island House. No hotel of the Metropolis provides greater living facilities or such luxurious comfort—real home comfort—as does this palatial summer retreat. An amusement every hour, or quiet complete rest is the choice of every guest. All Drinking Water used in the house is filtered. Send two 2-cent stamps for Illustrated Booklet.

O. G. STAPLES, Proprietor
E. S. CLARK Manager
HARRY PEARSON Chief Clerk

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Vol. CXI

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LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES

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"In God We Trust."

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Vol. CXI.

Thursday, July 14, 1910

No. 2862

The West in the Saddle.

WITH the retirement on March 4th next of Messrs. Hale of Maine and Aldrich of Rhode Island, the two most powerful posts in the Senate swing from New England to the West. As chairmen of the Appropriations and the Finance Committees, respectively, these gentlemen exercise vast influence in the work of their chamber. Each of them will have served thirty years in the Senate by 1911; and, except Senator Frye, of Mr. Hale's State, they are the only members of their chamber who will have completed thirty years in it by that time. Seniority dictates the choice of chairmanships of committees in the Senate and also in the House, and as New England, when it places good men in office, is in the habit of keeping them there through their lives or until they leave voluntarily, as Messrs. Hale and Aldrich say they will, that region has exerted a power in Congress out of all proportion to its population. Next on the roll to Hale on the Appropriations Committee is Perkins, of California, and immediately following him is Warren, of Wyoming, the term of neither of whom expires in 1911. One or the other will be chairman of that committee in the coming Congress. Burrows, of Michigan, stands next to Aldrich on the Finance Committee and if he is re-elected, as he probably will be, he will take Aldrich's place at the head.

Perkins is at present chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, Warren is at the head of the Committee on Military Affairs and Burrows is chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Of course the men who go to the head of the Finance and the Appropriations Committees will not hold any other important chairmanships at the same time.

In the way of committee chairmanships in the Senate, the West is well provided already. Leaving out the persons just mentioned, Beveridge, of Indiana, holds that of the Committee on Territories; Cullom, of Illinois, Foreign Relations; Clark, of Wyoming, Judiciary; McCumber, of North Dakota, Pensions; Nelson, of Minnesota, Public Lands; Heyburn, of Idaho, Manufactures; Nixon, of Nevada, Coast Defenses; Flint, of California, Inter-oceanic Canals; La Follette, of Wisconsin, Census; Cummins, of Iowa, Civil Service and Retrenchment; and Dolliver, of Iowa, Agriculture and Forestry. In the next Congress the West, as already pointed out, will probably have a still larger number of important committee chairmanships. And what is true of the Senate is also, in a considerable degree, true of the House.

As the chairman of a committee can, to a large extent, choose the time when a measure shall be brought to its attention and as all bills are referred to committees, a chairman holds the fate of a measure, to a considerable degree, in his hands. New England and the East in general will lose much influence in legislation when Messrs. Aldrich and Hale step out of the Senate next March, and the West, which already has great sway, will gain a material increase in power.

The Proof of the Pudding.

THE PROOF of the pudding is in the eating. The actual working of the Payne tariff law gives final refutation to all the extravagant denunciations and wild prophecies to which the public has been compelled to listen for nearly a year. As a revenue raiser, a first essential for tariff legislation, the Payne law has abundantly justified itself. During the first nine months of its operation it has yielded revenue to the amount of \$252,000,000, in this exceeding every previous tariff, even the banner period of the Dingley law, by \$1,000,000. In the next place, the Payne law shows a lower rate of duty imposed than any previous tariff from 1883 on. For the nine months ending April 30th the ad valorem percentage has been 20.91. This record was never equaled by the Dingley law and the average for the three years of the Wilson law was 21.01 per cent. Furthermore, the average percentage of duty under the Payne tariff has been 41.73, a lower rate than under any previous law. The average for the history of the Wilson Democratic law was 43.35, while the lowest mark made by the Dingley tariff was 42.41. On both of these vital points the actual working out of the new tariff refutes all the malicious insinuations we have heard against it. The percentage of importations free of duty is larger than under any previous bill, with the single exception of the McKinley law, and in that case the total of free importations was largely increased by the one item of sugar, then on the free list. This will surely appeal to the critics of the tariff. Making a comparison similar to that above, the percentage of free imports under the Payne law is 49.89, as against 44.31 for the Dingley and 48.82 for the Wilson law. While

under the McKinley law the free importation was 53.04 of the total, yet, with the single item of raw sugar eliminated, the percentage is reduced to 39.56. In whatever light we view it, trade has grown under the Payne law.

Fair Play for Our Railroads.

A SUDDEN shock was given not only to Wall Street, but to returning prosperity, by the announcement of a heavy reduction in freight rates of the transcontinental railroads by the Interstate Commerce Commission. It was at once assumed that this indicated opposition to the reasonable raise in rates recently proposed by the railways of the East and West, though this assumption may not prove to be justified. But the question arises, Is it not time to give the railroads fair play? Already they have been the "scape-goat" too long. The rise in the cost of supplies and equipment they have felt as much as smaller corporations or individuals. On top of this they have been compelled to expend many millions on new stations and terminal facilities and the majority of them, recognizing also the justice of an increase of wages to their employes, have made advances voluntarily. Not only, therefore, is an advance of rates on the part of railroads justifiable, but in view of these facts it seems inevitable. By the decision of the arbitration committee which has been deliberating in Chicago, twenty-seven thousand members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen have gained important increases in wages, amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars yearly. The increases are retroactive, dating back to the beginning of the year, and affect forty-nine Western roads. When railroads, even though they have already been put to extraordinary expense, are thus manifesting a generous spirit toward their employes, it is high time for a little more liberal attitude toward them on the part of the public.

In building up this new and great land of ours, the common carriers have been the biggest factor. Willing to risk large amounts of capital, they have created thriving communities. Distant and desert lands they have opened up to a booming population. Wages they have raised, too, and for increased cost of material they now pay \$200,000,000 a year more than formerly. This part of their policy everybody welcomes with open arms, but when they undertake to increase slightly the rates of transportation—something that every one else is free to do under similar stress of circumstances—the public raises against them a tremendous outcry. Jackson E. Reynolds, speaking for the Central Railroad of New Jersey before the State Railroad Commission, puts the case in a nutshell when he says, "The point has been reached where the public must decide whether they desire the railroads to curtail their services to a degree commensurate with their income, or whether the public desires to retain their present excellent service and pay enough to enable the railroads to continue to give it."

Our railroads have now endured about as much indiscriminate and unjust abuse as they can survive. And because we have not lost faith in the American love of a square deal, we believe the frenzy must soon pass and justice be accorded the railroads—our highways of progress.

Governor Hughes and the Presidency.

NOBODY who knows Governor Hughes thought for a moment that he would listen to the suggestion that he enter the race for the governorship of New York for the third time. And, furthermore, it would be decidedly unsafe to assume that Governor Hughes's acceptance of a place on the Supreme Bench ends his chances of reaching the presidency. He is only forty-eight years of age, or nine years younger than the most youthful present member of that tribunal, Justice Moody. Except John Jay and Salmon P. Chase, no man who has ever served upon the bench had, at the time of his appointment, anything like the prominence which Governor Hughes has had for several years past. Except Chase, no other man, previous to his appointment, ever received votes for the presidential candidacy. While on the bench several men have had their names coupled with the candidacy. Among them were Associate Justices John McLean, Samuel P. Miller, Stephen J. Field and David Davis. In Whig as well as Republican conventions the name of Justice McLean was presented. Chief Justice Chase was an aspirant for years after he went to the head of the court. Plans had been made to present his name in the Democratic convention of 1868, but that body was stamped to Seymour.

Governor Hughes has a far greater popularity than Chase ever had. He has more friends among the independent voters than ever Chase had, although Chase,

at one time and another, belonged to several parties. In each of the two campaigns in which he carried his State for Governor, the Republicans probably would have been defeated under any other leader. Powerful pressure was brought to bear upon him to induce him to accept another candidacy this year, but it failed to move him from his determination to retire at the end of this term. Then, too, the question of the importance of his State must be taken into the account in estimating Governor Hughes's chances for the nomination in the future. Not in the past twenty years has New York turned the scale in a presidential campaign. Cleveland in 1892, McKinley in 1896 and 1900, Roosevelt in 1904 and Taft in 1908 would have been elected even if New York had gone against them. But it must be borne in mind that the days of big majorities in the electoral college are probably ended. The Democrats cannot be relied on to continue making weak nominations for the presidency. They have learned something from adversity. New York may become the pivotal State in the campaigns of the near future, as it often was in the past.

On the bench as well as off, Charles E. Hughes will remain a very important party asset.

The Plain Truth.

THE DEMAGOGUE is still in the saddle. It is "anything for votes" now, as it always has been. The politicians think they can fool all the people all the time. Shouting for economy, the Ohio Democratic platform includes a plank pledging the party to provide a pension of one dollar a day for all veterans of the Civil War, which, it is estimated, would add at least \$150,000,000 a year to our pension payments! The presiding officer of the convention which renominated Governor Harmon made a howling speech against "the princes of privilege exploiting the people." We wonder if this sort of claptrap will still catch the thoughtful voter. Are there not issues such as economy in public administration, the supremacy of the people over the party boss, the fair and proper regulation of the corporations and the reform of our grossly misgoverned municipalities—all developed by Governor Hughes in his messages to the New York Legislature—of sufficient weight and importance to give them the consideration they so manifestly deserve?

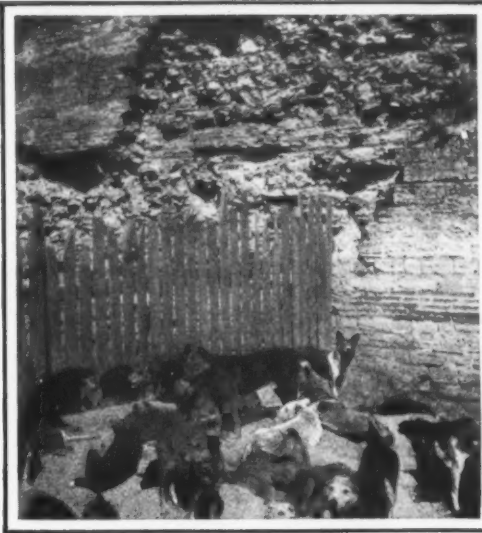
HOW CAN we expect to have good times unless capital can find encouragement in making its investments? What chance has capital in a community which proposes to tax it to death? In Dallas, Tex., recently, an ordinance was passed fixing the rate of telephone charges and giving subscribers a ten per cent. discount on bills paid ten days after they were due. If a city ordinance can make the discount on bills for telephone, gas and electric light service at ten per cent., what is to hinder it from making it fifty or ninety per cent.? How much capital will go into the telephone business in Dallas or into any other incorporated enterprise? It wasn't so very long ago that all the communities in the West and South were eagerly bidding for capital and offering all sorts of inducements to secure its investment in railroad and industrial enterprises. Now the competition seems to be as to which community can most quickly drive capital away. There will be a recovery in due season from this stage of hysteria.

THE BEST point about the great prize fight at Reno is the assurance that it is the last of this sort of thing for the present and perhaps for all time. Sanguinary as the contest appeared to have been, no harm was done to either contestant. The doctor who examined Jeffries immediately after the battle found him suffering from no more serious consequences than a black eye and bruises on his face. Johnson walked out of the ring and into a beer garden to enjoy himself with friends. It seems inconceivable that thousands of so-called "sportsmen," some of them from as far as Australia and many from England, should make the tedious trip in midsummer to a hot and dusty town in the heart of Nevada to see a black man and a white man fight for fistic honors and for a purse and emoluments amounting to \$150,000 to the winner. The son of an upright preacher, Jim Jeffries suffers the humiliation of being defeated by the son of a Southern slave. The only excuse Jeffries gives is made by his wife, who says they needed the money. The strangest thing about the Reno contest is that it seemed to suddenly stir up a new feeling of race hatred throughout the country. On the night of the battle numerous clashes between white and black men occurred and many lives paid the penalty. It was a deplorable exhibition of human weakness. Now that the prize fight is over, we hope that the daily newspapers will spare their readers from the further infliction of Jeffries and Johnson talk. The public have had quite all they can stand.

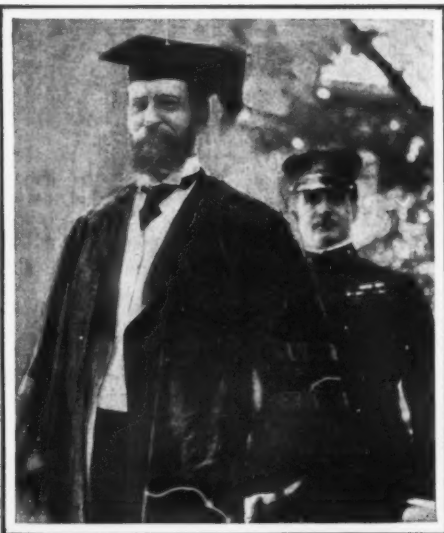
The Camera's Record of the Week



THE HARVARD 'VARSITY EIGHT CROSSING THE LINE AT NEW LONDON.
During the annual Yale-Harvard regatta, at New London, Conn., on June 30, the Crimson oarsmen captured all three of the events. It is estimated that over 60,000 persons watched the exciting contest.



CONSTANTINOPLE GIVES UP ITS DOGS.
This famous Turkish municipality is now gathering its street dogs and shipping them to a desert island in the sea. The Mohammedan religion forbids the killing of dogs.
H. M. Allen.



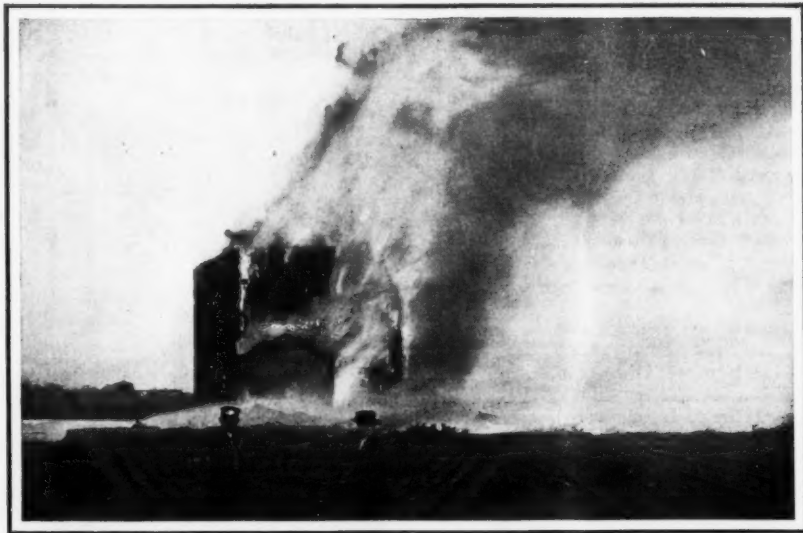
HARVARD HONORS GOVERNOR HUGHES.
During the commencement exercises on June 29, the Cambridge university conferred the degree of LL.D. upon the chief executive of New York State.
Copyright by Paul Thompson.



YALE DEFEATS HARVARD.
On June 28, at American League Park, New York, the 'varsity baseball team from New Haven captured the last of a series of three games by a score of 10 to 9, thus winning two out of three of the contests. Over ten thousand spectators enjoyed the thrilling game.



THE MOST SUCCESSFUL AMATEUR FLYER.
Clifford B. Harmon in his machine just before making a spectacular flight at Mineola, Long Island. He holds the amateur record for time in the air, and is the first, other than a professional, to carry a passenger.



OHIO'S OLDEST ELEVATOR GOING UP IN FLAMES.
On June 24th, at 6:30 P. M., fire broke out in the Wabash elevator, No. 4, in Toledo, and totally destroyed the structure. The building was erected in 1873. The damage is estimated at about \$15,000.
Williams.



HELPING TO ERECT A CHILDREN'S MONUMENT TO UNCLE REMUS.
Beautiful children of the South at an outdoor party on Snapbean Farm, just outside of Atlanta, Ga. The women of the State are to erect a fitting memorial to Joel Chandler Harris, the famous creator of the Uncle Remus stories. This outdoor fete was given for the benefit of the Association.



CINCINNATI GIVES A CHILDREN'S PARTY.
Fifteen thousand little children from the various homes of Cincinnati were given a day's outing recently by the Cincinnati Automobile Club. Every available car in the city was pressed into service and the parade was more than two miles long.



THE PRESIDENT'S DAUGHTER A SPLENDID EQUESTRIENNE.
Miss Helen Taft, on her recent visit to Washington, following the close of the college season at Bryn Mawr, established an enviable reputation as a horsewoman.—Copyright by Harris & Ewing.



REV. H. N. CO.
The chaplain of the House of Representatives, who uttered a severe rebuke to the rakers and dogues.—Copyright by Harris & Ewing.

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E. H. R. GR.
The son of Hetty C. richest woman in who discards business to her \$70,000.

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People Talked About



REV. H. N. COUDEN,
The chaplain of the
House of Representa-
tives, who uttered a
severe rebuke to muck-
rakers and dema-
gogues.—Copyright by
Harris & Ewing.

muck-raker and the cry of the demagogue in the press, on the platform and in the pulpit. We most fervently pray for the real reformer, the true statesman, the pure patriot, the noble, generous, high-minded, sincere preacher, that their tribes may increase and lead us onward to yet greater attainments."



E. H. R. GREEN,
The son of Hetty Green, the
richest woman in America,
who discards his own
business to manage
her \$70,000,000.

factor in Western finance himself, is Mr. Green, so he is well fitted for the work which he is about to undertake. Mrs. Green is seventy-five years old and for the last thirty years she has been an important figure in American finance. All that time she managed her affairs entirely herself. She has constantly exemplified the value of thrift, and, despite her fortune, she has lived most of her life in flats for which she paid a rental of from twenty to thirty dollars a month.

ROBERT BURNS MAYER, who at thirty-eight becomes chief justice of the Supreme Court of Mississippi, is the youngest man who has ever held that high office.

MRS. VIRGINIA HAMMERSLEY FIELD has obtained permission from the Supreme Court of New York State to visit and give spiritual advice to condemned prisoners in the death house of Sing Sing prison. Mrs. Field has been conducting a Bible class at Sing Sing prison for twenty years.



CHRISTOPHER C. WILSON,
The financial organizer,
who has been charged
with complicity in a
gigantic fraud.

valuation of United Wireless stock was raised from time to time by arbitrary methods upon the representation that the business was growing so rapidly that the increase in value was fully warranted, and the outside stockholders were led to believe that they were secure in their investments by these extravagant representations of the company. While the inside officers of the company were privileged to sell their stock, all the outside purchasers were required to accept stock certificates stamped "Not transferable until February 11th, 1911." Also it is charged that, while the company credits itself with more than six million dollars surplus, it has not made its

operating expenses for a year, and that the real assets of the company appeared to be four hundred thousand dollars, or an actual worth of two cents a share at par value. There are twenty-eight thousand shareholders throughout the country, many of whom have placed their savings in the stock of the company through the representations that were made by its officers.

WHEN a man makes nine bull's-eyes out of ten shots with an ordinary rifle, he usually struts about making "cocky" remarks about sharpshooters and such like. When a soldier does it, they pin a pretty bronze medal on the frontage of his swelling coat. Here is a man, a young one, who can make sixteen bull's-eyes out of



THE CRACK GUNNER OF THE AMERICAN NAVY.
Coxswain J. R. Edwards, who made sixteen bull's-eyes out of sixteen shots.

sixteen shots—with a giant gun of the navy. He did it very recently, thereby establishing a record. Coxswain J. R. Edwards is stationed on the battleship *South Carolina*. During the recent target practice off Cape Henry, he made the sixteen shots recorded above. His time was four minutes. Considerable surprise was shown in naval circles over this feat. It sets a standard of excellence for the marksmanship of American marines that is making our foreign friends "sit up and take notice."

THE Municipal Council of Paris recently passed a vote of thanks for an eminent American journalist. The occasion was an acceptance on the part of the council of a splendid philanthropy which James Gordon Bennett, proprietor of the New York *Herald*, established in Paris. He has given a tract of land outside of the city for the housing of stray dogs. After veterinary examination and care the dogs are to be returned to their owners if called for; otherwise they are to be sold and the proceeds of such sales are to go toward the upkeep of a dogs' home. Mr. Bennett has long been noted for his charitable works. As a newspaper publisher and editor, he is known the world over. Besides the New York edition of the *Herald*, he has established a French edition published daily in Paris. It was he who sent Henry M. Stanley to Africa to find Livingstone. He fitted out the Jeannette polar expedition and was one of the founders of the Commercial Cable Company. Although he lives abroad he is in active management of the *Herald*, which he directs by cable. He has his finger constantly on the pulse of the world.



AN AMERICAN JOURNALIST WHO HAS BEEN HONORED BY THE
CITY OF PARIS.
James Gordon Bennett (at center), who has established a unique
philanthropy for dogs.

FEW WOMEN who come from abroad and settle in the United States take out citizenship papers and declare their allegiance to the country. Perhaps in these days of a more extended field for women's activity there will be more who wish to stand independently. Mrs. Maria Emma Lindenstruth is the first woman in New Jersey to become a citizen of the United States. She is the editor and publisher of the *Passaic Wochenblatt*, a German weekly which exerts a profound influence among her former countrymen and their descendants in the East. Because her business and property are in this country she decided in February to take out citizenship papers. Soon after the announcement that she had made application for the papers she received offers of marriage from a wealthy Brooklyn doctor, a New England lawyer and a retired New York merchant. Though she is a widow and has no children, she cherishes her independence and declined the offers with thanks.



MRS. M. E. LINDENSTRUTH,
The first woman to be-
come an American
citizen in the
State of New
Jersey.

BEFORE he was sixteen years old William P. Pittman ran away from his East Cambridge home to go to South Africa and join the Boer War. He shipped on a tramp steamer as a mess boy. He was not allowed to enlist, but as a water boy he went to the front. After the war he was heard of in Australia, where he worked as a sheep herder. Then he returned to America, landing on the west coast of Mexico. A revolution was brewing in Venezuela and Pittman enlisted under the revolutionists. Afterward he served on a steamer as engineer. For about five years he was employed in the construction of the Panama Canal. Last year, at the age of twenty-six, he went to New Orleans and met a leader of Estrada's Nicaraguan revolutionary force. He joined the insurgents and became an important factor in their organization. It is a matter of a few weeks, now, that the Estrada forces were routed at Bluefields. Pittman was captured. It was a question at Washington whether the American authorities could intervene in his behalf and save him from court-martial or whether he had forfeited his rights in taking up arms against an established government in an illegitimate cause. Secretary Knox, however, took action and almost on the eve of court-martial he was set free.



WILLIAM P. PITTMAN,
The young American fil-
buster who has just es-
caped court-martial in
the recent Nicaragua
revolution.

FOURTEEN-YEAR-OLD Thomas Donahue, of New York, poor as a church mouse, has just refused an offer of five hundred dollars for a violin which cost him thirty-five dollars. An orphan, he saved the purchase money out of the scanty sums earned by working after school hours and nights for two years.

IT IS said of Sir Archibald Lucius Douglas that he has received more decorations than any other living naval officer. He is credited also with being the genius responsible for the development of the Japanese navy to the efficiency which characterized it in the war with Russia. From 1873 to 1875 he was director of the Japanese Imperial Naval College. He is now on a visit to the United States en route to Canada, where he will receive honors from McGill University. Sir Archibald is a retired vice-admiral in command of the North American and West Indian stations of the British navy. He is a grand commander of the Victorian Order of England, a knight of the Legion of Honor of France; he was decorated with the Order of Naval Merit by Spain, and with the Order of the Rising Sun by the Emperor of Japan. When he arrived in the United States a reporter asked him to tell something about himself. He gazed about quizzically for a moment and then remarked, "If you must know something about me, ask the Japanese. Many of the officers of the Japanese navy in the war with Russia were my pupils."



SIR ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS,
The English admiral who is
credited with the develop-
ment of the Japanese
navy, and who is now
visiting America.

Are We Playing with Dynamite?

THE FIRST OFFICIAL STORY OF THE MOST CRITICISED ACTION OF THE ROOSEVELT ADMINISTRATION

By Sterling Chase

EDITOR'S NOTE:—This is the second of a series of three papers dealing with one of the most vital forces having to do with present-day democracy. Recently important industries in the United States have been the subject of much legislation and muck-raking. The Sherman Anti-trust Law was put on the national statute books during the craze to make poorly considered laws for the crippling of business efficiency. In the first paper, Mr. Chase discussed the defects of the Sherman Anti-trust Law. In the second paper, he gives the first official explanation of the much-criticized action of the Roosevelt administration in permitting the United States Steel Corporation to buy the control of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company during the panic of 1907. The third and last article, which is to follow next week, will give the opinion of the leading lawyers of the United States upon the much-discussed Anti-trust Law.

CHAPTER II.

This intolerable condition of affairs, in which a highly penal statute was daily violated by the normal transactions of business, and business men enjoyed liberty only as the executive power indulged them in the open breach of law, was never better illustrated than in the midst of the panic of 1907. Judge Elbert H. Gary and Mr. Henry C. Frick, representing the United States Steel Corporation, desired to take over the holdings of a group of speculators in the securities of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, and accordingly hastened to Washington to obtain a dispensation of the Sherman anti-trust act for that purpose. The administration, acting under the belief that it was saving the stability of a great financial institution, promptly promised amnesty without further inquiry and thereby sealed with its approval the combination of the United States Steel Corporation and its great competitor.—From "Defects of the Sherman Anti-trust Law" by Gilbert H. Montague, of the New York Bar, published in Yale Law Journal, December, 1909.



THESE words in Mr. Montague's article have provoked a vigorous reply from former Attorney-General Bonaparte. Mr. Bonaparte's story of the affair, told in his letter to Mr. Montague, illuminates one of the most criticized transactions of the Roosevelt administration.

In 1905 Grant B. Schley, of the well-known firm of Moore & Schley, of the New York Stock Exchange, induced a group of financiers to purchase a controlling interest in the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company.



ELIHU ROOT,
Who was Secretary of State during part of the Roosevelt administration and who was called into consultation with the President and Messrs. Frick and Gary.—Copyright, 1908, by Harris & Ewing.

At the outbreak of the panic in the fall of 1907, about \$6,000,000 of the thirty-odd millions of stock owned by the syndicate was held as collateral upon loans in various New York banks and trust companies. Moore & Schley had borrowed, perhaps, \$27,000,000 on other securities. During the panic all these loans were vigorously pressed. Tennessee Coal and Iron stock was hammered on the Exchange. The Trust Company of America, which was supposed to be interested in the stock, was viciously attacked. Moore & Schley, who had had \$7,000,000 of loans called on them in three days, were fearful of the result of this persistent and terrific pounding. At this juncture Mr. Schley sought L. C. Ledyard, a friend of J. Pierpont Morgan, and offered to sell the stock of the syndicate at par. Henry C. Frick and Judge Elbert H. Gary, of the United States Steel Corporation, took up the negotiations and immediately approached the administration.

"Judge Gary and Mr. Frick visited Washington on an evening when I happened to be absent," says Mr. Bonaparte, in his letter to Mr. Montague. "According to my recollection, they had made an engagement with President Roosevelt, without, however, disclosing the purpose of their visit. On ascertaining this purpose, the President sent for Mr. Root, and Messrs. Gary and Frick stated, in substance, that the interests they represented desired to acquire the holdings offered for sale by the 'group of speculators' to whom you refer, mainly because they feared the failure of the latter, otherwise inevitable, would aggravate the incidents of the existing panic, although they believed the investment would be also profitable to themselves and to the advantage of the Steel Corporation. They would not, however, make the purchase 'if the President objected.'"

"After consultation with Mr. Root, President Roosevelt replied that he could not undertake to give them any advice or make any suggestion as to the conduct of those they represented in the premises, but that he saw no reason, under the circumstances disclosed by their statement, why he should officially make any objection to any course of action they or their principals might see fit to take, or say anything pro or con as to such contemplated action on their part. Immediately, or early the next morning, the President addressed me a letter (which was embodied in my report, so as aforesaid forwarded to



GRANT B. SCHLEY,
A prominent member of the New York Stock Exchange, who induced a group of financiers to purchase a controlling interest in the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company.

Company. Application has been urgently made to the Steel Corporation to purchase this stock as the only means of avoiding a failure. Judge Gary and Mr. Frick inform me that as a mere business transaction they do not care to purchase the stock; that under ordinary circumstances they would not consider purchasing the stock because but little benefit will come to the Steel Corporation from the purchase; that they are aware that the purchase will be used as a handle for attack upon them on the ground that they are striving to secure a monopoly of the business and prevent competition—not that this would represent what could honestly be said, but what might recklessly and untruthfully be said.

They further inform me that as a matter of fact the policy of the company has been to decline to acquire more than 60 per cent. of the steel properties, and that this purpose has been persevered in for several years past, with the object of preventing these accusations, and as a matter of fact their proportion of steel properties has slightly decreased, so that it is below this 60 per cent. and the acquisition of the property in question will not raise it above 60 per cent. But they feel that it is immensely to their interest, as to the interest of every responsible business man, to try to prevent a panic and general industrial smash-up at this time, and that they are willing to go into this transaction, which they would not otherwise go into, because it seems the opinion of those best fitted to express judgment in New York that it will be an important factor in preventing a break that might be ruinous; and that this has been urged upon them by the combination of the most responsible bankers in New York who are now thus engaged in endeavoring to save the situation. But they asserted they did not wish to do this if I stated that it ought not to be done. I answered that while of course I could not advise them to take the action proposed, I felt it no public duty of mine to interpose any objection.

Sincerely yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Hon. Charles J. Bonaparte, Attorney-General.

Mr. Bonaparte, in his letter to Mr. Montague, resumes his narrative as follows: "It so happened, however, that the day after the visit of Judge Gary and Mr. Frick was a Cabinet day, and I came to the Cabinet meeting from the train, and therefore without receiving the President's letter, which had been sent to the Department of Justice. He narrated the circumstances to me as above given and asked my opinion informally as to whether his reply had been appropriate. I told him that I considered it entirely appropriate; that, in my judgment, it would have been inappropriate for him to have either consented or objected to the proposed arrangement, since it was a matter with which he had, in my view, officially no concern. I added that, in my opinion, the facts stated did not show any purpose on the part of those concerned to violate the Sherman anti-trust law; that the acquisition of the interest which they contemplated buying would not, under the circumstances brought to my knowledge, constitute any violation of the law, although, if this acquisition had been preceded or should be followed by other like acquisitions, it might be relevant evidence, combined with other facts, to show a violation of the statute in question."

Mr. Frick and Judge Gary returned to New York and purchased from the

Congress) in which he set forth fully the foregoing facts, and very shortly thereafter Mr. Root prepared a memorandum as to his recollection of the facts, which coincided precisely with that of Judge Gary and Mr. Frick, and gave the facts as they were given in the President's letter to me."

Mr. Roosevelt's letter, setting forth his version of the episode, is as follows:

The White House,

Washington, November 4, 1907.

My Dear Mr. Attorney-General:

Judge E. H. Gary and Mr. H. C. Frick, on behalf of the Steel Corporation, have just called upon me. They state that there is a certain business firm (the name of which I have not been told, but which is of real importance in New York business circles) which will undoubtedly fail this week if help is not given. Among its assets are a majority of the securities of the Tennessee Coal

Schley syndicate, for the Steel Corporation, practically all the stock of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company for \$632,655 in cash and \$34,684,977.64 in bonds. The pressure on the Stock Exchange ceased. General business improved. By the transaction the Steel Corporation acquired control of 700,000,000 tons of iron ore and 1,000,000,000 tons of coal, valued at upward of \$205,000,000, and increased its holdings of iron ore to an amount estimated at 62½ per cent. of the total supply of the United States. Mr. Bonaparte dissents from Mr. Montague's view of this episode and writes:

Of course, there may be room for a difference of opinion as to whether I correctly construed the law, but there can be no doubt that President Roosevelt acted under authorized advice to the effect that there was no "open breach of law," indeed no breach of law at all, contemplated, and that there was no intention to "promise amnesty" and no belief on the part of the administration that "amnesty" could be asked or needed.

On January 4th, 1909, the Senate directed the Attorney-General to state his reasons for taking no proceedings against the United States Steel Corporation on account of this transaction; and on January 6th, 1909, the President replied to the Senate that the Attorney-General would make no statement of his reasons for non-action. The Senate Judiciary Committee thereupon began an investigation and the members expressed their views in the matter. Four of the committee wrote:

As the letter of the President was addressed to the Attorney-General, who is expressly and exclusively charged with the duty of enforcing the act of July 2d, 1890, on behalf of the public, known as the "Sherman anti-trust law," we think it was, in effect, a direction to the Attorney-General not to interfere but to permit the proposed purchase and absorption to be consummated if the parties interested desired to do so. Moreover, the letter to the Attorney-General shows that the legality of the merger was discussed and that the President gave the representatives of the Steel Corporation who visited him to understand that the action proposed could be taken if desired. It was not until this understanding was telephoned from Washington to New York City by one of the representatives of the Steel Corporation to another representative there, that the purchase and absorption were made. In our opinion the President permitted and sanctioned the acquisition and merger. . . . Among the larger benefits which the Steel Corporation derives from the merger are the control of the open hearth output of steel rails, the ultimate control of the iron ore supply of the country, the practical monopoly of the iron and steel trade of the South, and the elimination of a strong and growing competitor. . . . In our judgment, the President was equally authorized to direct the Attorney-General, as we believe he did in effect, not to interfere and not to enforce the law in this instance.

With these views two other members of the committee substantially concurred. The comment of Senator Foraker was particularly caustic:

Unless the parties to that conference were of the impression that the transaction would be in violation of the statute, or, at least that it might be so construed, there was no reason for such a conference, and all they did was without any intelligent purpose.

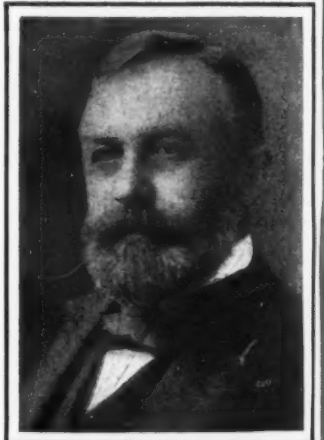
If they were correct in their impressions and assumptions, the only question remaining is that which the Senate directed this committee to answer, namely: Whether or not the President had authority to permit the merger.

If the law did not apply to the transaction there was no occasion for the President or any other official to be consulted or to give any expression on the subject, for manifestly he had no authority in the premises.

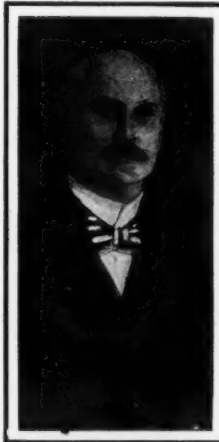
If, on the other hand, the law did apply it is plain beyond the necessity of argument that the President had no power to suspend it, or to authorize or even permit its non-enforcement, for it is his duty to execute the law.

Every Senator on the Judiciary Committee agreed that the President was not authorized to permit the absorption of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company by the United States Steel Corporation. A few months before this same Judiciary Committee returned a ringing report, in which a grant of "a dispensing power of granting immunity . . . conferred on a mere bureau head . . . without notice or hearing and wholly ex parte" was denounced as "a course of procedure that would not be tolerated in any court of our country."

Whether you agree with Mr. Bonaparte and Mr. Roosevelt or with the members of the Senate Judiciary Committee, one thing you must believe—that the statute which occasioned so ambiguous a transaction must be a menace to the observance of law in the conduct of business.



HENRY C. FRICK,
One of the prominent financiers who hastened to Washington during the panic of 1907, as a representative of the United States Steel Corporation to confer with President Roosevelt.



ELBERT H. GARY,
Chairman of the Board of Directors of the United States Steel Corporation and a strong factor in the deal which gave his company the control of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company.

With the Vacation Players

NOVELTY, SONG AND LAUGHTER ON THE NEW YORK ROOFS



BILLIE BURKE,
The vivacious actress, who will appear next season in a new comedy under Charles Frohman.



MLLE. POLAIRE,
The Parisian artiste, whose tragic pantomime playlet and dance on Hammerstein's Roof Garden has attracted wide notice.



CORSE PAYTON,
The Brooklyn manager, who has invaded New York by acquiring the famous Academy of Music for stock company productions.



MARGARET ANGLIN,
On tour in "The Awakening of Helena Richie." She will star next season in a new comedy now being written for her.



PAULA PAULINE,
One of the sixty pretty girls in Frederic Thompson's whirlwind musical summer show, "Girles," at the New Amsterdam.



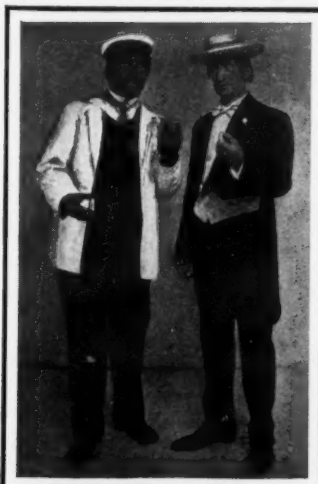
SOME OF THE LAUGH ARTISTS IN THE "FOLLIES OF 1910."
The Dutch band headed by Bickel and Watson who march twice around the audience completing half their act before mounting the stage—at the "Jardin de Paris."



LILLIAN LORRAINE,
In the beautiful hen pheasant costume which she wears in the burlesque on "Chantecler," at the "Jardin de Paris."



FANNY BRICE,
At her first appearance on the professional stage in the "Follies of 1910," she scored a success as an eccentric comedienne.



"THE SUMMER WIDOWERS."
Lew Fields and Willis Sweatnam extracting laughs from the audience in the former's musical melange at the Broadway Theater.



MARIE DRESSLER,
As Tillie Blobbs, in one of the funniest shows on Broadway, "Tillie's Nightmare," at the Herald Square Theater.



MAUDE ADAMS,
Who is to play the part of Chantecler in the American



CONNIE EDISS AND FRANK MOULAN,
In the "Areadians," one of the most popular musical attractions



ETHEL BARRYMORE,
Starring in Dimsie's delightful drama

"Some Love"



PROPS" was hammering away at a platform for Mlle. Zita's trained seals when Jimmy Blossom came stumbling through the stage door.

"Hey, what's up?" he cried. "What's th' matter? Nothin' on fire, is it?"

Jimmy gave a tug to his coat, straightened his hat and ran his forefinger around the edge of his collar. He was too excited to resent "Props's" impertinence, and certainly there was nothing about his appearance to tell the boy that he was the "World's Champion Buck-dancer."

"I want to see Miss Nellie Leroy," he said breathlessly. "Where is she?"

"Don't know her," replied "Props." "Ain't no dame around here wi' that label on her."

"But there is," insisted Jimmy. "She's playing with Eric Comyn, the English actor, in 'Waterloo.'"

"Well, if you want to see her so bad, go out front and buy your ticket," grinned the boy. "A quarter in th' pit. Be a sport! An th' stage manager don't a'low no mashers around on th' stage. See?"

Jimmy opened his mouth to say something, but he thought twice about the matter and turned to go without unbosoming himself to the grinning boy. As he went slowly through the stage door again, head down, "Props" relieved himself of one more speech.

"Gee, but he's some dippy over that dame!" he said. "Oh, you Romeo and Juli-et!"

Jimmy Blossom cared little for what the property boy thought. He had seen that the boy had not recognized him, which was small wonder, since the Three Dancing Yankees, of which team he comprised one-third, had never appeared at this theater before, nor, indeed, in any of the houses on the "big time." Their being at the Oriole this week was "mere luck," as Jimmy put it. The act originally booked had had a mishap and the Three Dancing Yankees were hurried in to take their place at the last minute. It was not until Sunday night that they knew they were to play there the following week, instead of at a picture house in Oil City, and then it was too late for Jimmy to write the good news to Nellie. The eminent English actor and his little company of players were appearing at the Oriole the same week—and wasn't Nellie one of the company? Jimmy hadn't seen Nell for nearly two months, and even Clarice and Dan, his partners in the Three Dancing Yankees, rejoiced at the idea of the reunion.

Jimmy went to the stage manager just before the performance and inquired for Miss Nellie Leroy. She hadn't arrived at the theater yet, for the English actor followed the intermission; but Jimmy's card was handed over to "Props" and Jimmy was assured that Nell would get it the moment she came in. Jimmy saw the boy take the card into Miss Leroy's dressing-room. He waited, expecting that "Props" would come running back to him with a message to "come at once to Miss Leroy's room." Or perhaps Nell would rush out to meet him herself. Then he saw "Props" come away from Nellie's door, but, instead of hurrying over to him, he was cutting across to help Mlle. Zita with her unruly pets.

"Here, 'Props,' here I am!" called Jimmy. "Here, what did she say?" he asked.

"She said all right," he nodded at Jimmy. "She's going on next and I guess she can't see you now."

Jimmy pushed the hair back on his forehead.

"Can't see me now?" he repeated slowly. "Why, that crazy boy must have given that card to some other girl—not Nellie. Gee, ain't that a joke!"

He sat on the platform, keeping a watchful eye on the door of her dressing-room. Clarice and Dan came up in their street things and stopped beside him for a moment. Clarice was a pretty girl who "made all her own clothes"—and they looked it—and she was rather fond of Jimmy, of which he was ignorant.

"Well, how's Nellie?" she asked. "I'm just dying to see her and talk over old times. I hope she



By W. Carey Wonderly

Illustrated by V. C. Forsythe

ain't stuck up, now that she's acting with an artist like Mr. Comyn. We were all in the same boat at one stage of the game, weren't we? Well, we can't all of us be stars, and Nellie was always so smart and pretty I don't wonder it was her that turned out to be famous."

"Nellie ain't famous," put in Dan dryly.

"No, but she's getting there," said Jimmy promptly. "She's playing with Mr. Comyn, and that's something."

"I've heard 'em saying on Broadway that nothing comes too rotten for Comyn," shrugged Dan. "Name a low enough figure, and he'll push the contracts at you. Now, I ain't saying a word against Nellie, pal; but Nellie ain't no Nazimova yet by a long shot."

"Of course not," agreed Jimmy; but in his heart he believed Nellie to be second to nobody in the profession.

Then the orchestra began to play the curtain

gay peasant's dress. She came down the stage talking to Eric Comyn, and as she passed Jimmy she gave him a little smile and a nod and went on without a word. The next minute she was out facing the audience. For a second Jimmy stood stunned. It was as if she had struck him between the eyes with her tiny, white fist. Just a nod and a smile such as one would give to an acquaintance, and she was—Nellie! He leaned against a property tree and watched her out on the stage. She was playing a highly dramatic scene with Eric Comyn. Yes, she was charmingly pretty, but—what else? She read her lines badly—Jimmy could scarcely catch the words, she jumbled them together so—and she had an ugly trick of walking into chairs. What was it Dan had told him they said along Broadway about Mr. Comyn's support?

But when the curtain descended on the playlet, at the burst of applause which followed, the English actor brought Nellie on with him for the call. He was "white" enough to let her share in that for the work she had done in the sketch. Jimmy moved purposely away, so that when she returned to her dressing-room she wouldn't have to pass him unless she wanted to. Evidently she didn't, for she did not go to him, although she must have seen him.

"Well," said Jimmy to himself, as he saw her close her door behind her, "I don't know what to make of this. I don't know what's wrong, unless she thinks I ain't good enough for her now."

He was just going home when a white-capped maid hurried to him with a scented note. She waited, stepping back, while he broke the seal and read the hurried, lead-pencil scrawl within.

DEAR JIMMY: If we can have supper together in half an hour at the Cecilius I shall be charmed to see you and talk over things with you. I am making my excuses to Mr. Comyn to give you this evening, and I hope you have no important engagement which will keep you from accepting. Give your answer to my maid. Hurriedly,

ELEANORE LEROYD.

Jimmy read it through a second time. Then he said curtly,

"All right. Tell Miss Leroy—I'll wait for her here."

Alone, he read the note through for a third and a fourth time. It was a rather well-composed bit and it impressed Jimmy more than even Nellie had hoped it would do. Five months ago she could not have written anything like it. But then neither did she call herself "Eleanore Leroyd."

"If she was going out to eat with Mr. Comyn, why didn't she ask me along?" he muttered. "Good Lord! is she ashamed of me?"

He glanced down at his clothes and shook his head slowly. They were carefully brushed, the trousers newly pressed and he had got Dan to tie his cravat for him so it would look especially nice for Nellie. True, nothing was new; but, then, how could it be expected of a man to "sport the latest styles" when the weekly salary of the Three Dancing Yankees was one hundred dollars, and railroad fares to be paid out of it? He had not had more than twenty-five dollars a week for years—and ten of this he put away in bank, and five he sent Nellie. And Nellie had a maid! He was still thinking it all out, when Nellie opened the door of her dressing-room and, seeing him, hurried to join him. She was well gowned, if a bit showily.

"Well, Jim, this is quite a surprise—and a pleasant one, I guess, for the Yankees," she smiled, giving him her gloved hand. He held it limply, then let it drop.

"Say, Nell," he burst out, "what's the matter?"

"The matter?" she repeated blankly. "I'm afraid I don't understand what you mean exactly."

"You didn't kiss me," he said, half wonderingly, half ashamed.

"Did you expect me to, before all these stagehands?" she asked, smiling.

"You did once," he reminded her, rather lamely.

"I sang illustrated songs in a moving-picture place once," she returned dryly.

"Are you ashamed of it?" he demanded. "Because if you are—"

She nodded for him to open the door.

(Continued on page 39.)



"SHE GAVE HIM A LITTLE SMILE AND A NOD AND WENT ON WITHOUT A WORD."

music for the little sketch, and Mr. Comyn and his company came out of their dressing-rooms and stood in the wings. Jimmy did not recognize Nellie at first. It was a costume playlet, and Nellie wore a

What Notable People Are Talking About

Our Independent Farmers.

Senator Smoot, of Utah.



HON. REED SMOOT.

He shows us that with the advanced value of farm land and produce, the farmer has become independent. —Copy-right, 1907, by Harris & Ewing.

FARM land itself has advanced in value rapidly and everything produced on the farm has also advanced materially. The financial condition of the grain raiser of the Northwest, of the general farmer of the middle West, of the cotton planter of the South is better than ever before. Instead of having to market the grain as soon as harvested and the cotton as soon as picked, the producer is now in a position to hold his crop and market it to the best possible advantage. Financially the farmer has become independent. Since 1896 the prices on these farm products have practically doubled: Corn advanced 118.4 per cent., wheat advanced 88.1 per cent., cotton advanced 92.2 per cent., oats advanced 132.2 per cent., rye advanced 117.1 per cent., barley advanced 126.8 per cent., hay advanced 49.5 per cent., hops advanced 340 per cent., potatoes advanced 73.7 per cent., flaxseed advanced 142.4 per cent., fat cattle advanced 92.7 per cent., fat hogs advanced 172 per cent., dairy butter advanced 57.3 per cent., eggs advanced 107.3 per cent.

What the People Want.

Governor Hughes, of New York.

THE GREAT body of our people are not interested in political intrigue and are not looking for something at the expense of the State. They want their government faithfully administered; they desire representatives who are responsive to their constituency; they want men

in office emancipated from selfish control and placing their reliance upon the intelligent opinion of the community. They know that their force is largely wasted in the choice of delegates and that the present system is a contrivance for control by a few—not absolute, to be sure, and very largely mitigated in exceptional cases by public opinion, but exerted to the utmost so far as those who have the power dare to exert it. Our people are essentially conservative. Bad methods and patent abuses, with their constant irritation of the public mind, are more dangerous than the free course of its opinion.

Do We Treat Women Fairly?

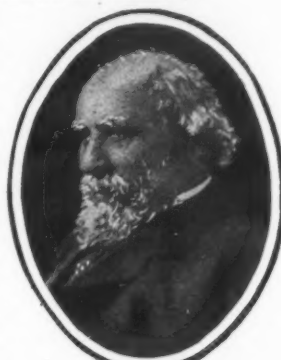
Major J. C. Hemphill, of the Richmond (Va.) Times-Dispatch.

WE AFFECT great respect for woman and boast of our chivalry. It was that wise old Greek, Euripides, who wrote, "A woman should be good for everything at home, but abroad, good for nothing." The philosophy we have proclaimed has been expressed in the homely phrase, "What's hers is mine, and what's mine is my own." We have simply trifled with her and deceived her at every turn, even the formula of the marriage service—"with all my worldly goods I thee endow"—being, in the majority of cases, a mere form of expression; for, unless plainly stipulated by written contract, the rule works the other way, the worldly goods of the wife becoming, in fact, the endowment of the husband. In many of the States the property rights of woman are secured by law, but in the making of the law, whatever the extent of her possessions, the woman has no part or lot. If she own stock in the railroads, in manufacturing establishments, in corporations of any description, she may exercise the right of voting on this, that or the other matter affecting the value of her holdings; but on no account, except in four States of this nation, can she take part in the choice of those who make, administer and interpret the law. It is a fact worth noting that both God and woman are left out of the Constitution. Many women are large property holders in this country; one particularly is a power in the financial world. Yet women have no voice either in the making or the administering of the laws that mean as much to them as to the men.

A Good Time To Save.

James J. Hill, of the Great Northern Railway.

THE FUTURE of every railroad man in this country, high or low, is facing a crisis. I am always glad to see you getting good pay and I hope that, after buying your high-heeled boots and fancy hats, you will hold on to some of your money and save it for a later day, save it as a prudent man ought to. But you cannot get this money unless the railroad earns it. You don't want to work for a lot of bankrupt railways and I never want to have anything to do with a bankrupt road. The time is coming and it is almost here; it was here last winter. If a good crop is harvested this year it will be here next winter. Everything, as you know, has advanced in this country not because of prices alone, but because our legislation tends toward further advances; but tell me, if you can, if any man, however able and industrious he may be, can find where anybody has been willing that the railroads should get any advance in their service. Now if they do not get a chance, my word to you they won't be able to carry on their business as they have carried it on. And it will not only affect you, but it will affect every industry throughout the country. You had a little taste of it in 1907, but the next time a depression overtakes the business of this country its duration will not be measured by months, but by years—by years of great difficulty—simply because the men who are making the laws do not know the effects of their own acts and they do not know what they are legislating about. They think, as one of them expressed it, that the railroads are there and cannot get away.



JAMES J. HILL.

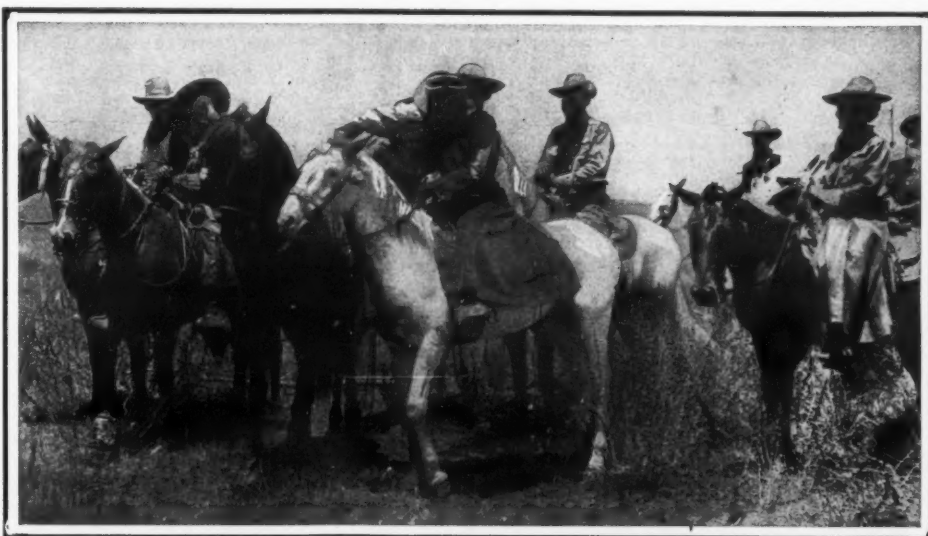
He thinks that now in the time of prosperity we should conserve railroad resources, not cripple them with bad laws.

Snapshots of the Passing Show



BACK WITH HIS SHOULDER TO THE WHEEL.

The first picture taken of Colonel Roosevelt since his return at his editorial desk in the Outlook offices. —Campbell Studios.



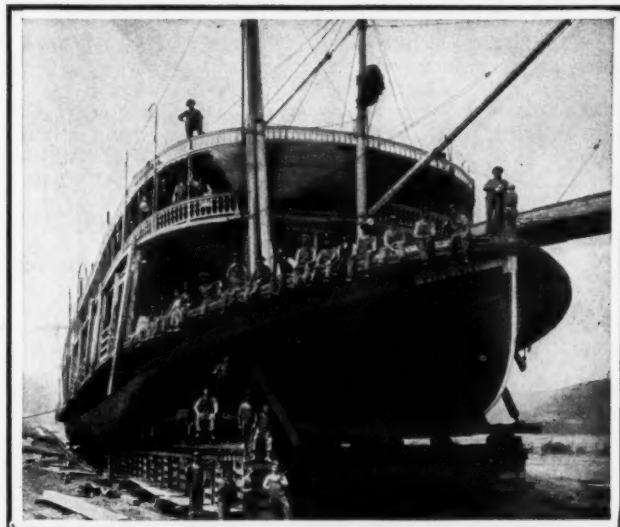
A ROMANTIC WEDDING ON HORSEBACK.

A picturesque marriage ceremony was performed on a ranch near Los Angeles, Cal., at high noon on June 19th. The young people were married in their riding costumes in the center of a circle formed by three hundred friends also on horseback.



NEBRASKA PASSES ITS FIRST CENTURY MARK.

Friday, June 24th, marked the close of the first hundred years of the history of this famous commonwealth. A large tablet was unveiled at the town of Bellevue where the Pacific Fur Trading Company first established a trading post. This granite marker also locates the Oregon trail and is commemorative of the John Jacob Astor expedition to Nebraska. —Dunn.



A STEAMBOAT IN A CORN FIELD.

On March 5th, during a heavy storm on the Ohio River, the packet boat Virginia was swept far inland on the corn field near Willow Grove, West Virginia. To get her back to the river, it was necessary to dig a deep trench to facilitate the movement of the boat. This work has recently been accomplished.

Saving the History of the Red Men



WHITE-MAN-RUNS-HIM.

He recently carried a buckskin shirt as a present for President Taft all the way from Montana to Washington, D. C.



THE VANISHING RACE.

When the last red man shall have folded his tent and passed silently over the Great Divide, his race will be remembered as brave, loyal, self-sacrificing and honorable to a marked degree.



SHARP HORN.

An Indian chief who, although ninety years old, took an interesting part in the last council of the red men.



JOURNEYING WESTWARD TO THE LAND OF THE HEREAFTER.

Longfellow's poem "Hiawatha" was faithfully reproduced to be recorded for future generations through the educational facilities of moving pictures.



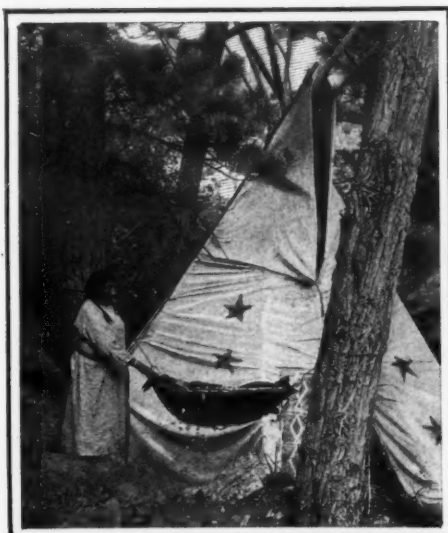
MINNEHAHA AND HIAWATHA.

Two superb specimens of the red skin photographed for the Wanamaker Historical collection, and the principal participants in the dramatization of "Hiawatha."



GATHERING FOR THE LAST GREAT COUNCIL.

A second expedition was sent out into the Northwest in 1909 for the purpose of making a moving-picture record of an old-time Indian council. A primitive tepee was built and runners were sent out for all the important old warriors from almost every government reservation.



AN INDIAN LULLABY.

A squaw rocking her little papoose in a linden cradle. Poetry and romance have ever been closely associated with the Indian children.

THE REMNANT of all that is picturesque that clings to the red man as our forefathers knew him gathered in convention in Muskogee, Okla., at an international congress of Indians on June 27th. Indians from every tribe in the United States and some from Mexico and Canada attended. This is the last general conference of the aborigines of the American continent. While the red men were commemorating their vanishing race, Congress was completing the necessary legislation to enact into law a bill providing for a national memorial to the American Indian. This monument is to be erected on some government reservation in the heart of New York by Rodman Wanamaker and others, the site to be selected by the Secretaries of War and the Navy. Despite the enduring place which the Indians hold in American history, no suitable tribute has been raised to the first American. The idea of the national memorial originated with Mr. Wanamaker, of Philadelphia, who has long been a student of Indian affairs. He has financed two expeditions into the regions now occupied by the red men to obtain records that would prove an inspiration to coming generations and a true history of the lives and customs of the race. In 1908 he sent a party to the Northwest for the purpose of making a permanent historical photographic record of the customs and home life, sports, games and wars of the red men. Photographs and motion pictures were made of every phase of Indian life. The Indians entered into the spirit of the undertaking with great zest. The second expedition was made in 1909 for the purpose of obtaining moving pictures of an old-time Indian council. By the enthusiastic co-operation of the United States Office in Washington, there were assembled the aged and eminent chiefs from nearly every prominent reservation in the country, in the valley of the Little

Big Horn, in Montana. There a primitive camp was constructed of old-time tepees and the chieftains dressed in their full war regalia. Under these conditions each warrior told the thrilling romance and tragedy of his life. The Indian monument in New York harbor is to be a heroic reminder standing at the gateway of the New World, arms outstretched in welcome, a colossal figure in bronze as a memorial to the vanishing race. From the viewpoint of close association the red man's faults are apt to be magnified and his virtues forgotten. When the last member of the race shall have folded his blanket about him and passed over the Great Divide, we shall remember the Indian as he has ever been—brave, loyal, self-sacrificing and honorable to a marked degree. The American poet and the American novelist have done much to preserve the traditions, folklore and customs of the North American Indian. When there is no longer even a wild West show to thrill Young America's heart, these moving pictures and photographs taken by the Wanamaker expedition and the government will prove a source of endless delight and instruction.

Photographs used through the courtesy of Beverly Buchanan, secretary of the National Indian Statue Committee, and F. W. Broughton, of the Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.



HIAWATHA BRINGING IN THE DEER.

Three expeditions were made to the Big Horn Mountains to kill the animal. Old Nakoma and Hiawatha are shown in front of tepee.



MEDICINE CROW.

The famous Indian chief.



CURLEY,

A noted Custer scout.—Copyright by Throssel.

Bridesmaids at Recent Weddings



THE PROMINENT ATTENDANTS AT THE GOULD-DREXEL WEDDING.
Left to right: Lord Maidstone, Margaretta Drexel, Kingdon Gould, Hope Hamilton, W. R. Stewart, Jr., Miss Curtiss, Armstrong Drexel, Vivian Gould, Edith Gould, Julius W. Noyes, John Fell, Dorothy Randolph, Jay Gould, Miss B. Clafin, Nowell Griffiths, Elsie Nicoll and Craig Biddle. Marjorie Gould, the bride, is the daughter of George Gould, of New York.



BRIDESMAIDS TO MRS. ROBERT BEEBE.
Miss Ethel Peck, maid of honor; Misses Sophia Buppel, Majorie Baird, Majorie Hyes and Martha Weed. Mrs. Beebe is the daughter of Charles Baldwin.



BRIDAL ATTENDANTS UPON MRS. JOHN F. MAHLSTEDT.
Misses Mary Condensen, Grace Reynolds, Gladys Sully, Helen Robinson, Mary Condon and Sara Wood. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. DuMont Rogers.



MRS. J. A. ACKLEY,
Matron of honor to Mrs. Grenville G. Abernathy, nee Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Edwards Smith, on June 1st, at the Hotel Buckingham.



BRIDESMAIDS TO MRS. VICTOR GODWIN.
Misses Edna Andreson, Ethel Stetson, Gladys Hollingsworth, Margaret Fechteler and Miss Radway. Mrs. Godwin was Miss Stetson.



MRS. ABNER MEREDITH HARPER'S BRIDESMAIDS AND FLOWER GIRLS.
Misses Aileen Mackenzie, Mildred O'Dell, Doris Tiffany, Gertrude Harper and Sylvia de Murias. Mrs. Harper is the daughter of Supreme Court Justice Hirschberg.



MISS HELEN PIERCE,
Maid of honor at the wedding of Mrs. Henry J. Topping, daughter of Daniel Reid, a well-known financier, and the flower girls, Margaret and Eleanor M'Caro.



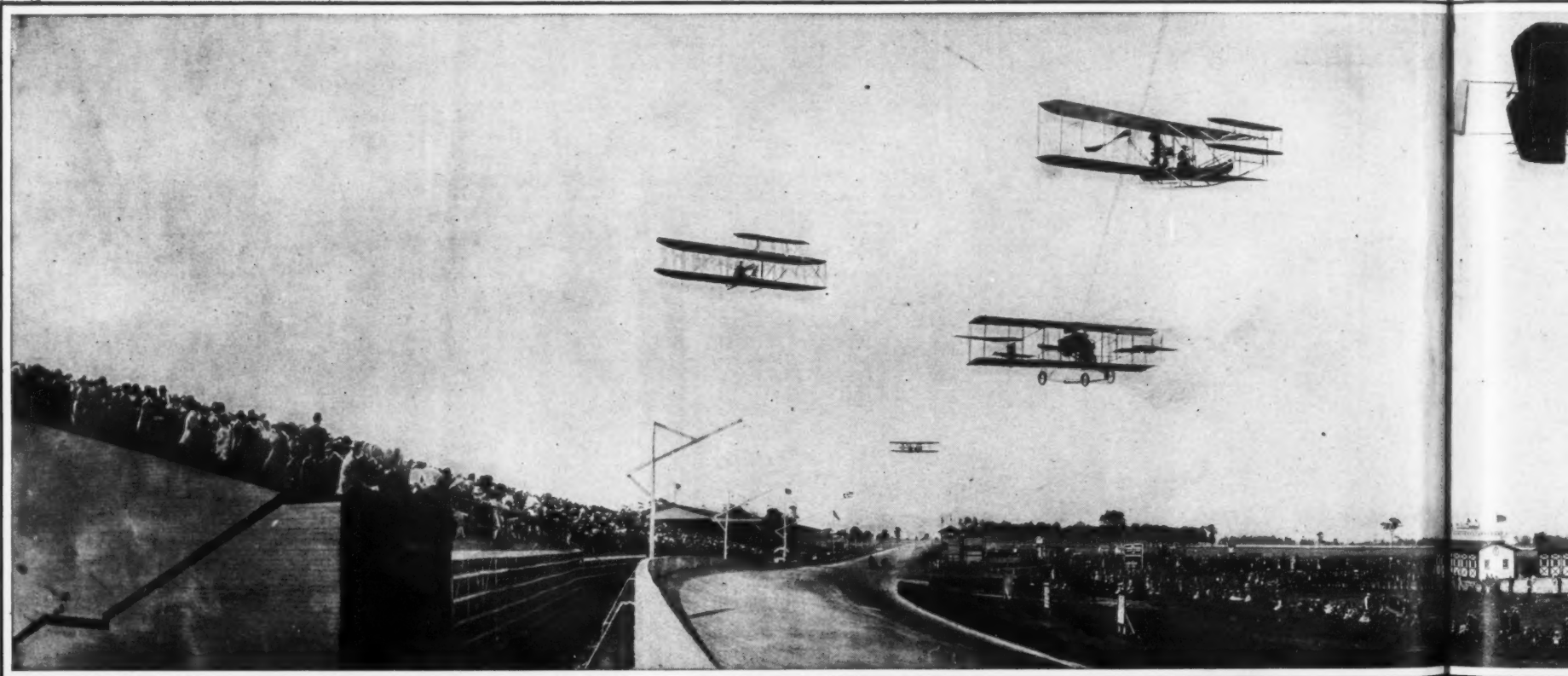
THE BRIDAL GROUP AT THE HAMBLETON-MCALPIN WEDDING.
Miss Gladys McAlpin, maid of honor; Mrs. A. Heyward McAlpin, matron of honor, and the bridesmaids, Misses Dorothy Harvey, Dorothy McAlpin, Beatrice Barclay, Margaretta Hamilton, Harriette McAlpin and Louise Wilkin. Miss McAlpin is a noted favorite of New York society.

Photographs by Marceau, New York.



HOW NEW YORK WELCOMED COLO

THE GREAT CROWD WHICH ASSEMBLED AT BATTERY PARK, SATURDAY, JUNE 18TH, TO GREET THE EX-PRESIDENT ON HIS RETURN FROM HIS HUNT IN AFRICA AND HIS SENSATIONAL TOUR OF EUROPE. MAYOR GAYNOR
NEW YORK'S STREETS. MANY OF THE FAMOUS BUILDINGS OF THE METROPOLIS ARE SHOWN IN THIS PANORAMA. ON THE EXTREME LEFT STANDS THE WHITEHALL OFFICE BUILDING. THE NEXT STRUCTURE IS THE
TO THAT IS THE BATTERY PARK BUILDING AND THE CHESBOROUGH. THE LOW ROUND BUILDING AT CENTER OF PARK IS THE AQUARIUM. IT WAS ORIGINALLY A FORT, CASTLE CLINTON, BUILT FOR THE DEFENSE OF
THE HOME OF OPERA AND A PUBLIC MEETING PLACE. GENERAL LAFAYETTE, KOSSUTH, PRESIDENTS JACKSON, TYLER AND VAN BUREN AND THE PRINCE OF WALES WERE ALL GIVEN RECEPTIONS IN THIS BUILDING.
SMALL TOWER TO THE RIGHT OF THE AQUARIUM IS THE STATION OF THE FIRE-BEAT "NEW YORKER." THIS FIRE-FIGHTER IS ONE OF TEN BELONGING TO THE CITY, AND IS KEPT IN READINESS FOR IMMEDIATE RESP
COMING TO NEW YORK HARBOR ARE



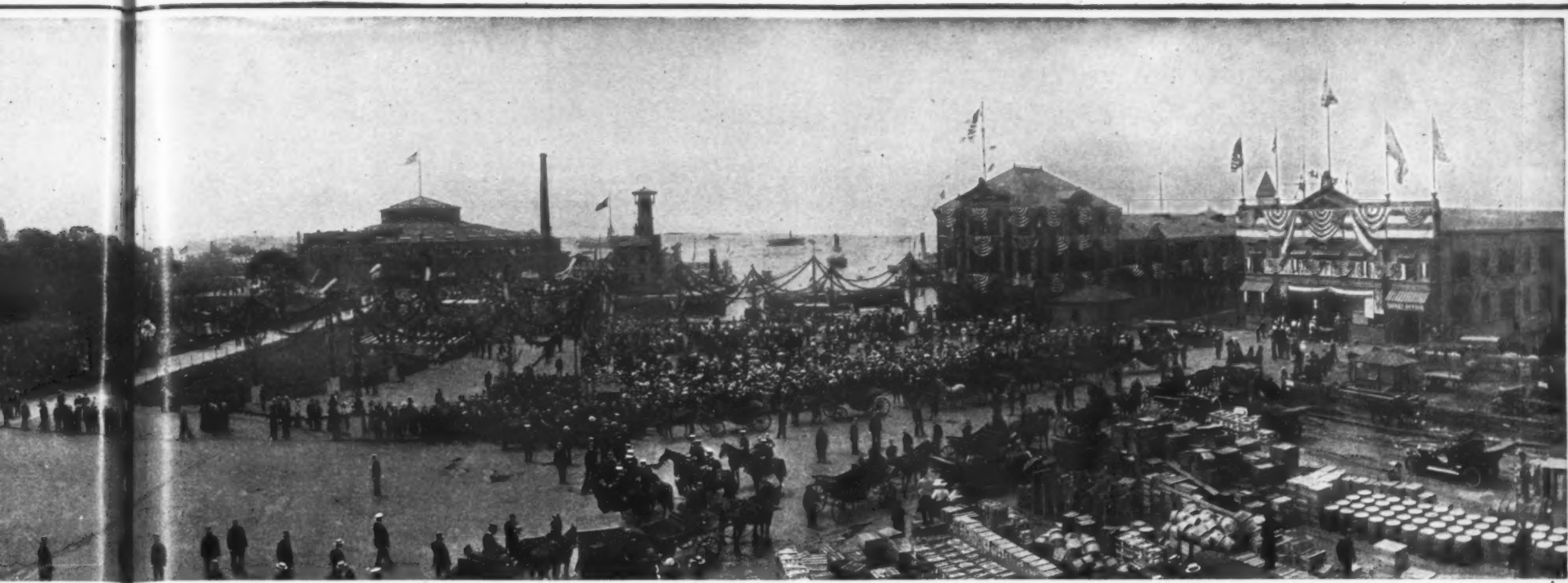
THE MARVELS OF THE INDIANAPOLIS

DURING THE RECENT AVIATION EXHIBIT OVER THE INDIANAPOLIS SPEEDWAY, MANY RECORDS WERE BROKEN AND DANGEROUS AND THRILLING FEATS ACCOMPLISHED. WALTER BROOKINS IN A WRECKED BIPLANE BROKE THE
AVIATION MEET IN THE HISTORY OF THE WEST. THE PHOTOGRAPHER IN THIS PICTURE CAUGHT EIGHT FLYING MACHINES IN THE AIR AT THE



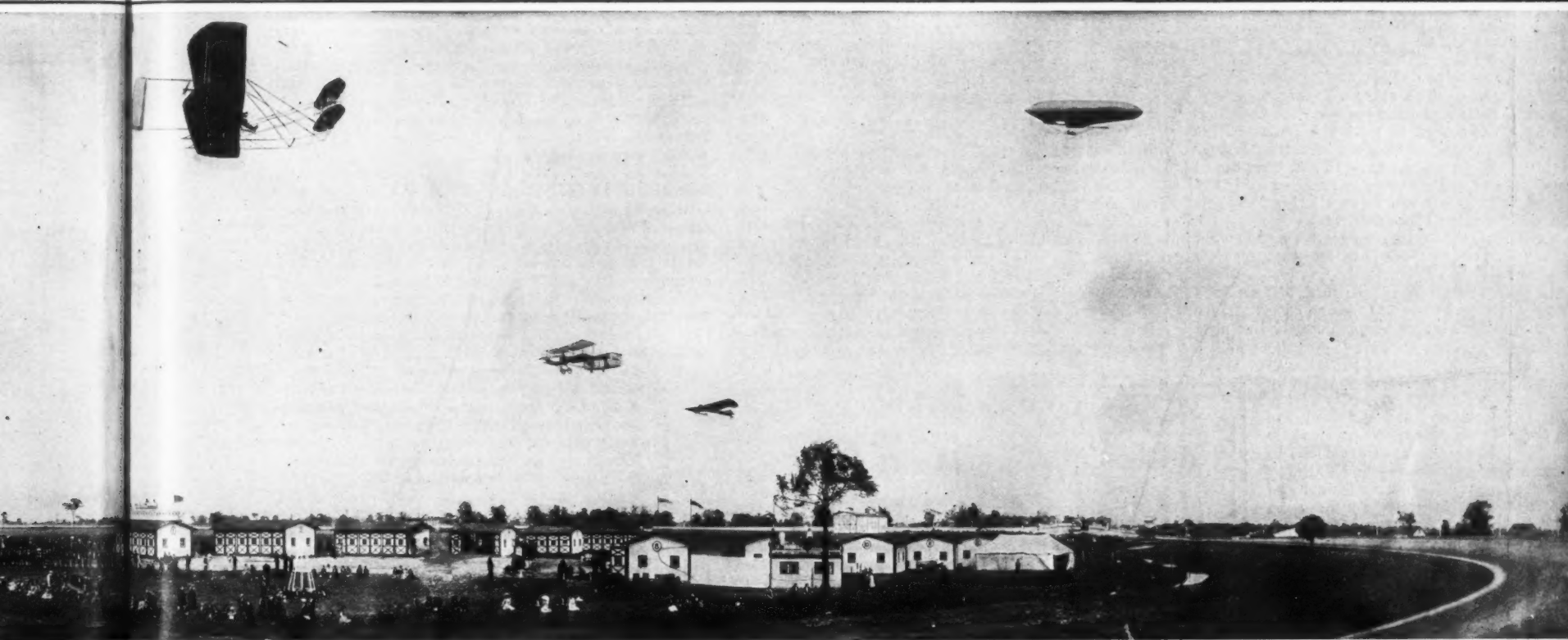
WHY CAN'T WE BUILD CITIES

A STRIKING VIEW OF LIBERTY SQUARE, A FAMOUS THOROUGHFARE IN THE CITY OF BUDAPEST, AUSTRIA-HUNGARY. BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED, THE CAPITAL OF HUNGARY HAS A PROUD PLACE AMONG THE FINEST CITIES OF
MAGNIFICENT STRUCTURE. THIS PANORAMA SHOWS TO A MARKED DEGREE THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN METHODS IN THE BU



YORK WELCOMED COLONEL ROOSEVELT.

TOUR OF EUROPE. MAYOR GAYNOR MADE HIS SPEECH OF WELCOME AND MR. ROOSEVELT REPLIED FROM THE STAND AT CENTER OF PICTURE. A PICTURESQUE PARADE THEN FORMED FOR THE TRIUMPHAL PROCESSION THROUGH THE CITY. THE NEXT BUILDING IS THE BOWLING GREEN BUILDING. THE TOWER AT THE END OF THE STREET MARKS THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE. FIRST BUILDING ON RIGHT-HAND SIDE OF STREET IS THE CUSTOMS HOUSE, NEXT THE CLINTON, BUILDING THE DEFENSE OF THE CITY AGAINST THE BRITISH IN THE WAR OF 1812. THE SPOT WHERE IT STANDS WAS THEN AN ISLAND 200 FEET FROM THE SHORE. IT LATER BECAME A PLACE OF AMUSEMENT, AND WAS GIVEN RECEPTIONS IN THIS BUILDING. HERE IN 1835, MORSE, THE INVENTOR OF THE TELEGRAPH, MADE A PUBLIC DEMONSTRATION. IN 1850, JENNY LIND, THE FAMOUS OPERA STAR, MADE HER AMERICAN DEBUT HERE. THE TOWER WAS KEPT IN READINESS FOR IMMEDIATE RESPONSE TO AN ALARM FROM ALONG THE WATER FRONT. BETWEEN THE FIRE-TOWER AND PIER A, BUT NOT VISIBLE IN THE PICTURE, LIES ELLIS ISLAND, WHERE ALL THE IMMIGRANTS COMING TO NEW YORK HARBOR ARE LANDED.



ELS OF THE INDIANAPOLIS AIRSHIP MEET.

ROOKING IN A WIND. A BIPLANE BROKE THE WORLD'S RECORD FOR ALTITUDE, SOARING TO A HEIGHT OF 4,508 FEET. VAST THROGS ATTENDED THE DAILY PERFORMANCES AND THE EXHIBITION PROVED TO BE THE MOST SUCCESSFUL
IGHT FLYING MACHINES IN THE AIR AT THE SAME TIME, SIX BIPLANES, ONE MONOPLANE AND A DIRIGIBLE BALLOON.—Copyright, 1910, by C. F. Bretzman.



CAN'T WE BUILD CITIES LIKE THIS?

UD PLACE AMONG THE FINEST CITIES OF THE WORLD. BUDAPEST IS NOTED FOR THE CAREFUL AND ARTISTIC PLANNING OF HER STREETS, HER SUPERB ARCHITECTURE, AND THE LARGE NUMBER OF PRIVATE AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS OF EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN METHODS IN THE BUILDING OF MUNICIPALITIES. NOTE THE WIDE AVENUES, THE SMALL PARKWAYS, AND THE ABSENCE OF POLES AND WIRES.

President Taft's Triumph

AN EXTENSIVE PROGRAM CARRIED OUT AND A MARVELOUS RECORD ACCOMPLISHED

By Arthur C. Johnson



ARTHUR C. JOHNSON, Washington Post, one of the most prominent and informed journalists in the United States.

CONGRESS has accorded to William H. Taft the right to occupy the last remaining inch of his own presidential chair. Following out his program, item by item, the lawmakers laid before Mr. Taft the gratifying fruits of his own endeavor and suddenly unfolded to the country the record of the greatest Congress in history. The presentation came with the dazzling brightness of sunshine after a storm. There were many cloudy days before the breaking. The newness of Mr. Taft's service galled, the insurgent factions marshaled disconcerting issues, an impatient country fumed for results, politics ran across the pathway at unexpected inter-

the hot months of summer bred impatience in active halls and an approaching campaign rasped nerves of prospective candidates. An amended interstate commerce act, a system of postal savings for the country, statehood for the Territories, numerous other measures concerning which the lent had taken the councils of his party seriously and recommended to Congress seemed as unlikely places in the statute-books as verses of Scribner jokes from the almanac.

Then suddenly—triumph! It was like the undamming of a reservoir. The system of party government—representative government—at last functioned and Mr. Taft began to reap the fruits of his perseverance and patience. The troublesome and bill led the procession. It had been bound hopelessly in controversy, so assailed by insurrection and so cut to pieces by conflicting interests that it looked for a time like a failure. One day the administration found the necessary votes and it went through. "Good!" said Mr. Taft, smiling. "Now pass the rest."

President Taft received the railroad bill on June just eight days before the session ended. Here few of the legislative happenings of the next days:

the creation of a system of postal savings banks throughout the country, whereby depositors gained the security of the United States treasury and received the interest of two per cent. interest on their deposits. The assurance of statehood to Mexico and Arizona. The legalizing of withdrawals already made and the authorization for the future of all those the lent deemed wise. The compulsory contribution of contributions made in campaign for the election of Federal officers. Appropriation of \$20,000,000 for the construction of the irrigation projects, to be financed by the issuance of certificates of indebtedness. The penalizing of "white" traffic by a system of heavy fines. Appropriation of approximately \$23,000,000 for the erection of public buildings all over the country. The appropriation of \$52,000,000 for the betterment of rivers and harbors.

With scarcely two days' notice, Congress passed the recommendation of President Taft and supplied a million dollars to prevent the landings of the settlers in the Imperial Valley. These were some of the closing acts of the middle session of the first Congress, which began with a session immediately after Mr. Taft's inauguration and which is to end next month.

The tariff law, the corporation tax, the census appropriation and scores of other measures of importance—all recommended by President Taft—had laid the foundation of prestige for the Congress, which was clinched by the fortnight of brilliant accomplishment marking the closing days of the session.

When Mr. Taft sized up the requirements of his chief executive sixteen months ago, he, no longer long in his reading of the constitution, provision, "He shall from time to time recommend to their consideration . . . such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient," and he remarked the grand opportunity the framers of the nation's gospel missed in not adding, "And he shall from time to time produce results." Apparently lost no sleep over the omission, however he took the Constitution and the deliberations of the Republican party in dead earnest and

proceeded to tell the lawmakers of the things which the country, in his opinion, had a right to expect from the administration. He used the "from-time-to-time" feature of the constitutional provision freely and went after results himself. Results came, but they were accompanied by party dissension. It remained for the recent spectacular finish of the session to round out and disclose the splendid galaxy of accomplishment. "Uncle Joe" Cannon says that this Congress has already produced more and greater things for the country than any Congress within his thirty-five years of service. Others say it was the greatest session since the Civil War. Friends who would give President Taft the complete palm of victory assert that, counting from the great feat of tariff revision in the first session of the Sixty-first Congress to its close on March 4th, 1911, it will prove the greatest of them all.

Due to President Taft's recommendation and insistence, a court to consider customs appeals has been established, and \$250,000 has been appropriated to enable the tariff board to ascertain the difference in the cost of production, at home and abroad, of articles included in the tariff schedules. Thus a step forward has been made to obtain information for an accurate adjustment of the rates of duty. The railroad bill clinches the Roosevelt policy of Federal control of railroad rates and creates a court of commerce to deal with appeals from the rulings of the Interstate Commerce Commission. A special committee is created to investigate the extent to which railroad stocks are watered and report on the feasibility of Federal supervision of all railroad securities. In the face of warnings by selfish financial interests, the small depositors throughout the country will be given an opportunity to place their funds with the government and receive substantial interest therefor. In accordance with the oft-repeated pledge of Republican platforms, Arizona and New Mexico will be allowed to come into the Union as States as soon as they have fulfilled certain legislative requirements.

Conservation has been pushed forward. The President has been empowered to withhold from entry lands concerning which he deems restrictive regulations are needed and all doubts as to the policy of temporary withdrawals instituted by the President at the beginning of his term are removed. The early completion of the irrigation projects is assured and the present settlers thereunder are given the right to be absent from their homesteads pending the supplying of water by the government. A law

Creation of a Bureau of Mines.
Provision for raising the battleship *Maine*.
Completion of the Meyer scheme of naval reorganization.
A progressive naval program, authorizing the construction of two battleships of 27,000 tons each, four submarines, six torpedo-boat destroyers and two colliers.
Reorganization of the Lighthouse Board.
Broadening of the law requiring the use of safety appliances on railroads.
Common carriers required to furnish detailed reports of accidents to the Interstate Commerce Commission.
Adulteration of insecticides and fungicides prohibited.
Regulations designed to prevent collisions at sea.
Authorization of the parole of Federal prisoners whose conduct after conviction warrants clemency.
System of licensing customs brokers.
Provision made for the collection of tonnage duties on vessels entering the United States otherwise than by sea.
Increased restrictions and regulations concerning the immigration of aliens.
Protection of the seal fisheries of Alaska.
Gold coin fixed as a medium for paying the public debt of the United States.
Amendment of the act creating the government of Hawaii.
Creation of a Commission of Fine Arts to advise the President concerning the location and erection of statues.
An appropriation to enable the Department of Agriculture to conduct experiments looking to the discovery of a substitute for spruce in the manufacture of pulp paper.
Two hundred thousand dollars granted to the Department of Justice for the prosecution of violators of the anti-trust law.
An appropriation for the use of a joint commission appointed to settle disputes as to the location of the water boundary between the United States and Canada.
Creation of the Glacier National Park in Montana.
Protection for the big trees in California.
Creation of a commission to secure the adoption of economical methods in the Federal departments.
Provision for the retirement of Justice Moody.
Repeal of Section 860 of the Revised Statutes, which was held by the Attorney General to be a shield to criminals.

The Payne tariff bill, whereby the United States was enabled to secure indiscriminatory tariffs from every civilized nation, was enacted in the special session a year ago. An excise tax on corporations was imposed and the tariff board created. At this session, also, the tariff on Philippine products entering this country was adjusted and the revised schedules of the insular government were approved. Provision also was made for the thirteenth census.

In an impromptu speech before a gathering of newspaper men in Washington last winter, President Taft confessed that being the chief executive of the nation was something of a lonesome experience. Neighbors, he said, did not drop in as frequently as they did in private life and there was more or less of irksome isolation about it all. He intimated that critics who did not understand often grew somewhat wearying. It was not strange that the President should feel as he did then. The tariff legislation had developed party strife and had left its uncertainties and discontents. The holier-than-thou conservationists had taken him to task and it had been found necessary to sever relations with their leader. These circumstances had formed the ingredients of a tempest which was wholly foreign to the tastes of Mr. Taft's genial soul. The annual message to Congress made the solons unhappy and the insurgents in that body showed far more interest in wrestling with so-called Cannonism and fault-finding with the tariff than they did in the measures the President wanted passed. The critics carped and called for the return of Colonel Roosevelt.

Altogether, it has been a winter not the least bit conducive to an amiable frame of mind on the part of any President. Mr. Taft, however, adopted the slogan of a certain hustling Western city—"Smile and push!"—and, with an occasional railroad trip to steady his nerves, got on right well. The insurgents bid cleverly for his support in their efforts to create a side show with the rules fight in the House. He demanded sufficient "regularity" to get through the measures which had been promised to the country and when they accused him of conniving to upset their cause there were held some very plain and interesting talks at the White House. It became known that the President had sized up for himself just which members of the insurgent band were fighting for a necessary principle and which were slyly endeavoring to undermine and discredit the administration. It was announced that there was a fight on tap for any one of the latter persuasion who cared to engage. The President was on a banquet trip in the region of Buffalo and Rochester the day the Cannon issue was precipitated and all he asked about on his return was the progress made on the railroad bill and the postal savings bank bill.

A heavy grist of measures lay before Mr. Taft on the closing night of the session. They represented the rounding-up efforts of the Senators and members. Amid the interrupting congratulations of the leaders who had stood shoulder to shoulder with him throughout the weary months of the session, he examined each bill and affixed his signature. The President jubilates, but does not exult. He must have felt some of the titillations of jubilation rising within his soul as he neared the bottom of the heap of bills and realized that every measure of his program, save the bill limiting the issuance of injunctions, had

(Continued on page 43.)



OFF FOR A WELL-EARNED VACATION.
President Taft leaving the White House on his way to the summer capital at Beverly, Mass., after setting a new mark for work accomplished.

permitting the agricultural entry of lands containing coal has been passed, the title to the coal being reserved by the government. The preservation of the national forests has been furthered by granting permission to States and Territories to select other lands in lieu of those contained in the reserves.

According to a law passed on President Taft's recommendation, it will now be necessary for congressmen to make public their campaign expenditures. Along with these enactments, a myriad of beneficial and important measures of the utmost significance and of constructive service to the country found their way into law during the session of Congress just closed, of which the following is a partial list:

"Good knows your we American A soft, well "You m since I saw without a peach! Co Libbey? T didn't! An class!"
"There she observe good name, Eleanore Le profession n idea. Nell more, and I you like it?"
"Yes, I tried to dra fused to per denly, turni with you an as always?"
She gave she felt ash had said an birth and pointed at h
"Why w shirt, too?" Didn't you "I just "When you and shirts f Comyn—we Clarice."
"Clarice you have!"
Jois in hi observe Mr Jimmy s Nellie n through the



The country's future is written in the faces of the young men. They are clean-shaven faces. In the store, the counting-room, the classroom, the office—in work and sport out of doors—the men who do things shave for the day just as they dress for the day.

The use of the Gillette Safety Razor is almost a universal habit with men of affairs. It is not solely a question of economy—though it means a great saving. It's a matter of comfort, of cleanliness, of time.

The Gillette is a builder of self-respect. The man who doesn't care how he looks does not care much about anything else.

The Gillette is a builder of regular habits.

Own a Gillette—be master of your time—shave in three minutes. No stopping, no honing.

You don't have to take a correspondence course to learn how to use it. Just buy it and shave.

Thirty thousand dealers sell the Gillette. If there is no one in your neighborhood send us \$5 and we'll send the razor and twelve double-edged blades by return mail.

Write and we will send you a pamphlet—Dept. A.

King Gillette

GILLETTE SALES COMPANY, 46 W. Second Street, Boston

New York, Times Building

Chicago, Stock Exchange Building

Canadian Office, 63 St. Alexander Street, Montreal

Gillette Safety Razor, Ltd., London

Factories: Boston, Montreal, Leicester, Berlin, Paris

Eastern Office, Shanghai, China

"Some Love."

(Continued from page 32.)

"Good gracious! you talk so loudly everybody knows your business," she said. "That is one thing we Americans can observe from our English cousins. A soft, well-modulated voice—"

"You must have sure swallowed the dictionary since I saw you last, Nell," Jimmy interrupted, not without a note of pride. "Say, that note was a peach! Copy it out of a letter-writer or Laura Jean Libbey? There, I was only kidding—of course you didn't! And, say, that new name of yours—some class!"

"There is more character to it as I write it now," she observed. "Of course Nellie Leroy was a very good name, indeed, for a stock-company ingénue; but Eleanor Leroyd has the dignity my position in the profession now makes necessary. It was Mr. Comyn's idea. Nellie is merely a diminutive form of Eleanor, and I have only added a 'd' to Leroy. Don't you like it?"

"Yes, I like it all right," he said slowly. He tried to draw her hand through his arm, but she refused to permit it. "Look here, Nell," he said suddenly, turning and stopping. "What's the matter with you and me, anyway? Ain't I the same to you as always? Ain't I Jimmy—your husband?"

She gave him a quick side glance and for a minute she felt ashamed of herself and sorry for what she had said and done. But this mood died almost at its birth and she shuddered with telling effect and pointed at his cravat.

"Why will you wear red, and with a pink-striped shirt, too?" she asked. "Haven't you any taste? Didn't you know or is it that you do not care?"

"I just never thought, I guess," he said slowly. "When you were with us you used to buy my ties and shirts for me. But since you've been with Mr. Comyn—well, I didn't know. I didn't like to ask Clarice."

"Clarice! H'm, she hasn't any more taste than you have!" Nellie snapped. "You look like a bourgeois in his holiday costume. Shocking bad form! Observe Mr. Comyn now—"

Jimmy snorted. "I will," he told her quietly. Nellie made him no answer, but led the way through the hotel lobby to the restaurant. Here

many persons recognized her and she gloried in the sensation she created.

She gave the order for both of them without consulting Jimmy. When the waiter had gone, he spoke first.

"Now, then, let's have it," he said.

For a second Nellie hesitated.

"I am going to England with Mr. Comyn next month," she said calmly. "He will go back to London to make a new production. He has offered me a part and I have accepted. I am wasting my talents here in the variety houses."

"Why, Nell!" gasped Jimmy, very white, his hands clutching at the silver on the table. "You don't mean it, honey—you can't! Why, what will become of me—or am I to go—"

"No," she said. "It seems to me that it would be best for you to remain here and look out for the Dancing Yankees. You will get into the best houses yet. The team work has improved fifty per cent., although Clarice is rather awkward and an extremely bad dresser. Still—"

"But you and Comyn," interrupted Jimmy.

"It's this way, my dear," she said. "There is no use in mincing matters—I have outstripped you and left the Dancing Yankees far behind—"

"You mean you are better than I am?" he put in hoarsely.

"Only professionally. Yes, I have gone up ahead of you, Jimmy. While you are still a buck-and-wing dancer in the variety houses, I have risen to the position of leading lady for Eric Comyn, the great English star. When we were married, four years ago, we both stood side by side—just song and dance people, doing ten shows a day in the picture houses. But I had talent and I only needed an opportunity. I knew I'd never get it if I stayed with the Dancing Yankees, so I left and started in the legitimate. Mr. Comyn saw me, gave me my chance, and now I am to play in London. I am sorry, but our interests are as far apart as the two poles—"

"Do you mean you don't love me any more? Is that it, Nell?" he asked.

"Why—oh, you put things so boldly!" she shrugged.

"I want to know," he said doggedly, white to the lips. "Don't you love me any more, Nellie?"

"Do you love me?" she returned, almost angrily.

"Here we have seen each other only once in five months. The last time we met there was only a kiss—one in a Pullman, you on the station platform. It seemed to me, then, that our marriage was almost a farce. Certainly things can't be satisfactory to you as they are now."

"Maybe they ain't; but I'm always thinking of the summer lay-off, when we can go away on some farm and just be happy together," he said. "I hate to write letters, but I write to you every day, and have ever since you left the Yankees. You write to me once a week, never oftener; but no matter. Why, all of us work every spare minute we have with our act, trying to improve it! Only the other day Clarice said, when we were ready to drop after rehearsing some new dance steps all day Sunday—well, she said, 'Maybe, if we can get the Dancing Yankees booked solid on the big time, Nellie will come back and join us again.' We all miss you, Nell. And what Clarice said has been my one thought for months. I've tried so hard to improve the act so that we could get a fancy salary and choice dates—and all for you! And now you say I ain't good enough for you, and tell me you are going to London."

"A person's first duty is to himself," she said, tossing her head. "Why, my future is wonderful! If I remain with Mr. Comyn and get a London indorsement, the New York managers will fall over themselves to star me next year in America!"

Jimmy groaned aloud.

"So you're really going—in spite of all I've said?" he asked.

"Going? I am, indeed!" she answered. "I will not go back to the picture houses—I will not, Jimmy Blossom! Such selfishness—and you say you love me! If you did love me, you'd want me to succeed—want me to go to England with Eric Comyn. Pull me back with you to the picture houses! Why, you are only here this week because the regular act fell ill! You don't belong here. Max Morro, the New York manager, was 'in front' to-night, and I'll wager the house manager blushed for the Three Dancing Yankees. Of course it wasn't his fault you were billed in his house, but I am sure Mr. Morro spoke of you to him. Frankly you don't belong here."

"Maybe we don't," Jimmy said slowly. "But

(Continued on page 44.)

In answering advertisements please mention "LESLIE'S WEEKLY."

FINANCIAL

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4% to 5 1/4%

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If you contemplate the purchase of securities for investment let us advise you in the matter. Our

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5% in 1910-7% in 1911-
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"It's too annoying that we should be stuck down here. I bought myself the most splendid tomb only last week."

LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

New York Office: Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue. Western Advertising Office, Marquette Building, Chicago, Ill. EUROPEAN AGENTS: The International News Company, Bream's Building, Chancery Lane, E. C., London, England; Saarbach's News Exchange, 16 John Street, Adelphi, London; 56 Rue de la Victoire, Paris; 1 Clara Strasse, Mainz, Germany; Brentano's, Avenue de l'Opera, Paris. Subscriptions and advertising for all the publications of Leslie-Judge Company will be taken at regular rates at any of the above offices.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—Persons representing themselves as connected with LESLIE'S WEEKLY should always be asked to produce credentials. This will prevent imposition.

TO ADVERTISERS.—Our circulation books are open for your inspection.

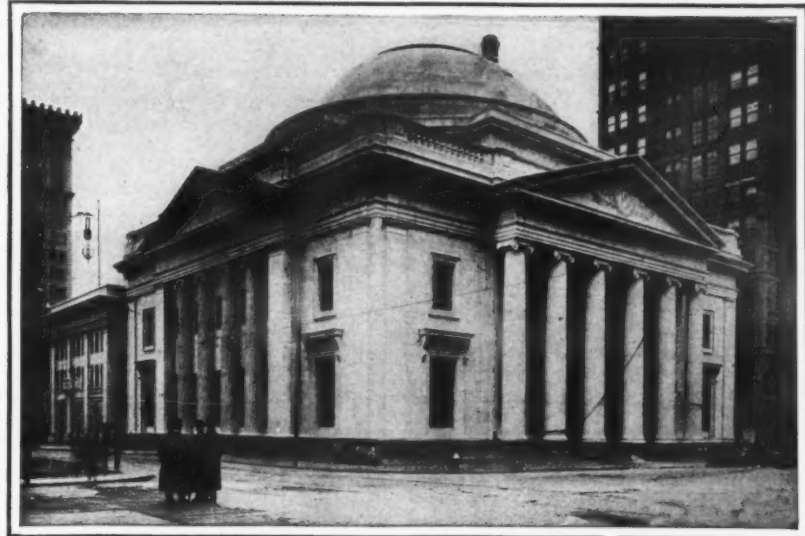
A SPECIAL WORD TO SUBSCRIBERS.—Terms: Ten cents a copy, \$5.00 a year, to all subscribers in the United States, Mexico, Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands, Guam, Tutuila, Samoa. Foreign postage, \$1.50 extra. Twelve cents per copy, \$6.00 per year, to Canadian subscribers. Subscriptions are payable in advance by draft on New York, or by express or postal money order.

BACK NUMBERS: Present year, 10 cents per copy; 1909, 20 cents; 1908, 30 cents, etc.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS: Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new address, and the ledger number on their wrapper. From two to three weeks must necessarily elapse before the change can be made, and before the first copy of LESLIE'S WEEKLY will reach any new subscriber.

Subscribers to Preferred List (see Jasper's column in this issue) will get current issue always.

The publishers will be glad to hear from subscribers who have just cause for complaint because of delay in the delivery of their papers, or for any other reason. If LESLIE'S WEEKLY cannot be found at any news-stand, the publishers would be under obligations if that fact be promptly reported on postal card or by letter. Senders of photographs or letterpress must always include return postage, otherwise return of material found unacceptable cannot be guaranteed. We receive such material only on condition that we shall not be held responsible for its loss or injury while in our hands or in transit.



ONE OF PHILADELPHIA'S COSTLY AND IMPOSING FINANCIAL HOMES.

The Girard Trust Company Building situated at the corner of Broad and Chestnut streets. This fine structure is modeled after the building which houses the Bank of England.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Leslie-Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York.

NOT INFREQUENTLY I receive letters something like the one from which I shall quote. The latter included an inquiry regarding the purchase of a mining stock concerning which an exposure recently appeared in a prominent New York newspaper. It was as follows: "I am a widow with two small children to support and have not a great deal of money, but what I have read about this company seems very good. Before I risk what little I have, will you kindly advise me as to what to do?" Of course there was but one advice to give. It is so easy for rascally promoters of worthless securities to print wonderful stories as to their value and to "guarantee" the most absurd returns that I am not surprised at the success with which they impose upon a credulous public.

I have seen mining, oil, real estate, plantation company and other prospectuses that have had the audacity to promise a thousand for one to any one who would buy the shares! As if such a preposterous profit would be offered to any outsider! During the past few weeks I have had fifty letters asking about the purchase of wireless telegraph and telephone stocks. A reference to my department will show that I have constantly advised my readers to leave these stocks alone and especially those that were making ridiculous offers of enormous profits. Those who accepted this advice have reason to congratulate themselves, in view of the recent exposure of the United Wireless Company's transactions and the arrest of its leading officers by the Federal authorities on the charge of attempting to use the mails to defraud.

The complaint states that while the company claimed to have surplus assets over liabilities of over \$6,500,000, patent rights valued at \$5,500,000 and stocks and bonds valued at \$14,000,000, these representations were false and fraudulent; that while representing

that the value of the stock was constantly advancing, this advance was manipulated by insiders and did not benefit the outside shareholders who had bought stock that was not transferable. The scheme in many of these companies which seek to sell their securities is to sell stocks that are either trusted or not transferable. Then, with no stock in the market excepting their own, the manipulators announce that the price is rapidly advancing; but those who desire to sell find that their stock is not transferable and cannot be sold. While the latter are congratulating themselves on the rise in the value of their shares, insiders are unloading at a handsome profit. When the climax comes, as it has in the United Wireless case, the outsiders have the stocks and insiders the money.

The newspapers state that the capitalization of United Wireless was \$20,000,000, with alleged assets of fully that amount, while in reality the assets are worth about \$400,000, making shares of stock worth about two cents apiece, though they had been distributed to the public at from \$10 to \$50 a share. It hardly seems possible that 28,000 persons could have been victimized all over the country by such a scheme. Yet this is what the records show. Nor does it seem possible that among the officers of the company should be found a clergyman in good standing and who seems to have been among the victims rather than the beneficiaries. Still another director turns out to be a man who was particularly zealous in prosecuting the so-called oil trust in Texas and driving it out of that State! This justifies what I have so often said, namely, that the trust-busters are mostly self-seeking demagogues of the commonest and most selfish type. Some day my readers will realize this fact as the 28,000 victims of the United Wireless are beginning to realize it now.

I feel sorry for the school teachers and working women of limited means who, the dispatches report, "have been thrown almost into a panic by the government's action against the United Wireless Telegraph Company in which they hold stock." I am glad that none of these victims was misled by anything that I said. I recall in more than one instance that subscribers wrote to complain to me that I was not treating the United Wireless fairly, because they had every assurance from its officers

(Continued on page 41.)

In answering advertisements please mention "LESLIE'S WEEKLY."

FINANCIAL

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are invited to investigate our facilities, which combine all that is conducive to profitable commitments.

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6% Tax Exempt Bond at Par

First mortgage on property near New York City, worth five times amount of bonds. Company has done large business in New York City for past 60 years. Net earnings for 10 years four times the interest charges. Earnings expected to double with improvements resulting from bond issue.

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EFFICIENCY, DISCRETION, and PUBLICITY

These assure our customers that their interests with us are at all times safeguarded and allow them to know their broker as they do their bank.

We buy and sell stocks and bonds in any size lots—large or small—for cash or upon conservative margin.

We have prepared a special circular, K3, which treats of:

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Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check.

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The Other Kind.

"Willie, does your teacher try to impress you with the Golden Rule?"

"Nope. She just used a plain wood one, but it works just fine."

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6% GUARANTEED 6% Preferred Stock

Eucalyptus—the coming timber for all purposes—will solve the problem of the hardwood timber supply of the country.

20% BONUS
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Write for full information about this splendid investment, and we will also send you a copy of the

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EUCALYPTUS-MAHOGANY GROWERS, Inc.,
6% 347 Fifth Avenue, 6%
New York.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 40.)

that the stock would sell highly. These same officers made their personal plea to me to treat the company with more consideration, but when I asked for facts that would justify the advance in the stock they were not forthcoming.

The bitter experience of the public with the United Wireless is not by any means a solitary instance. Only the other day the trustee in bankruptcy of the Montezuma Mines Company, Costa Rica, sold the whole property for \$45,200. Yet it was capitalized for millions and had 1,100 stockholders. It was a gold mine, at that. I cannot too earnestly impress upon every reader this one important fact, namely, that no one is giving away anything for nothing, that if any one has an opportunity to make enormous profits on a small investment, he will not have to ask the public to buy his stock, because legitimate capital is always seeking such golden opportunities. I do not mean by this that a fair and even a generous return may not be had from some investments, but I speak of such preposterous propositions as those which are constantly being offered, promising ten to one and sometimes a hundred or a thousand to one for every dollar put into the enterprise.

A person would not rent a house without seeing it, a woman of small means would hardly buy a piece of beef at the market without looking at it and knowing that she would get her money's worth; yet thousands all over the country will send their money to strangers in distant cities, of whose honesty and ability they are entirely ignorant, believing that they have some wonderful scheme to get rich quickly. Let my readers remember that if they want to buy stocks, the safest and best way is to deal through some member of a well-established Stock Exchange house, dealing in securities listed on the exchange and which have a standing and a market, because they are constantly being bought and sold. Better yet, let the poor and struggling saver of money learn to keep out of all schemes and speculations and save his or her money by depositing it in a safe institution or investing it in a dividend-paying stock of good reputation or in an income-paying bond or real-estate mortgage. For many years I have offered the advice of this column freely to its readers and not one of the 28,000 victims of the United Wireless would have suffered a penny of loss had he written to me before he made his purchase and asked for and accepted my advice.

The sluggish condition of the stock market in early summer justified the belief that we were nearing a level from which an advance might in the natural order of things be fairly expected. If the railroad agitation subsides and if the administration will permit the industrial corporations of the country to go on with their business, it will only be necessary to have a good yield of the crops in order to restore a feeling of greater confidence in the future. The stock market has undergone severe liquidation and I have always observed that when every one in Wall Street is inclined to sell, the bargain counter is not far off. But "all signs fail in dry weather."

B., Milwaukee, Wis.: Houston Oil recently sold at \$6 to \$7 a share. The last report of the management was favorable. I would not advise you to sacrifice it. M., Grand Rapids, Mich.: The recent arrest of the managers of the United Wireless by the Federal authorities, for fraudulent use of the mails, has evidently escaped your attention.

M., Cincinnati, O.: Experience has shown that it is more prudent to hold stocks during a period of depression than to sacrifice them. The copper situation is bad, but whenever prosperity fully returns copper will advance without much doubt and good copper stocks like Anaconda ought then to sell higher.

H., Springfield, Mass.: 1. In a time of depression it is not wise to sell at a loss. For that reason I would hold N. Y. Air Brake until a little later. 2. Sugar common has maintained its strength in spite of bitter opposition. There is no doubt as to the capability of its management. It has a good record as a dividend payer.

D., Buffalo, N. Y.: The statements by Senator Miller, the president of the Sierra Con., were undoubtedly believed by him and were accepted by his friends. I am told that the mill which he erected is running successfully, with prospects of dividends, but I have long since given up hope of being able to understand the hidden wealth of our mines. I prefer to deal with securities whose properties are above ground.

E., Lebanon, Pa.: The American Investment Co.'s last report showed a surplus of \$261,000. The statement is made that the Columbian National Life Insurance Co., which is controlled by the American Investment Co., is not doing as well as it might, in view of the depression in the insurance line, and that until it does better further dividends on the common stock of the Securities Co. cannot be expected.

W., Chicago, Ill.: 1. Such a publication as the Commercial and Financial Chronicle of New York, which makes a specialty of financial news, would probably give you the information better than any other. 2. "Scalping the market" by buying a few shares of an active dividend-payer is as safe a way to speculate as any, provided you are able to follow the market down and keep on buying if it goes against you. Ultimately you will come out all right, but if you should happen to figure your operations on the eve of such a period of liquidation and dullness as the market has just had, you would have to be patient. The low-priced dividend payers like Ontario and Western, K. C. Southern pref., Corn Products pref., American Can pref., and U. G. I. or any of that class might do.

Stox, Milwaukee, Wis.: 1. The book value of the assets of the American Ice Company must be conjectured. All depends on whether the extensive ice properties are estimated at their value for the purposes of the company or for something else. As ice properties obviously they would command a much higher figure. The stockholders' committee which investigated the property some years ago made an estimate in detail which I am unable to give at present. 2. As far as I can learn, the advances to meet the interest on the Havana Tobacco bonds were recompensed by the transfer of certain securities to those who advanced the money, but no report is given out and it is only a matter of conjecture as to the future status of the stock. The fact that the American Tobacco Company controls it and probably has large holdings has led many to believe in the future of the property.

(Continued on page 42.)

A Great Gathering of Governors.

ORGANIZED in Washington, January 20th, 1910, and planning to meet annually, the House of Governors occupies a more strategic position than any other non-legislative body in the country. Soon after the fall elections seventy-eight Governors and Governors-elect will meet to consider a program arranged by a committee consisting of Governors Willson of Kentucky, Ansel of South Carolina and Hadley of Missouri. The rights and prerogatives of the States were never in need of clearer definition than now. The Supreme Court has postponed until the fall its decisions in three cases vitally involving the rights of the States—the Tobacco and Standard Oil cases and the case of all those corporations that are contesting the constitutionality of the Federal tax upon their State charters to do business. Well remembered is the address made in this city by Mr. Root when Secretary of State in Mr. Roosevelt's Cabinet, in which he warned the States lest there be transferred to the Federal government those powers not expressly taken from them by the Constitution—powers and rights which the States ought to cherish in their own interest and that of the people.

In a statement declining to have his name go before the Republican convention of Pennsylvania as a candidate for the governorship, Secretary Knox expresses himself in like vein as follows: "In my judgment there is no more fruitful field for high public service at this period than in the States, whose proper powers and relations should be appreciated, exercised and preserved for the general good of the whole country." Had it not been for President Taft's earnest desire that he should remain in the Cabinet, Mr. Knox would have prized the opportunity, as Governor of one of our greatest commonwealths, of taking a hand in helping maintain a just balance between the rights of State and Federal governments under the new conditions that have arisen in the realm of commerce and finance. That the House of Governors is both non-partisan and non-legislative is really to its advantage, for it will thus be able to give to all the numerous questions that may come before it the broad-minded consideration due to problems affecting the welfare of all the States and all the people irrespective of party affiliations. And for this same reason, whatever influence the body may have in creating public sentiment and whatever weight it may have with State Legislatures or Congress will be all the greater. It is an important step in the right direction.

In answering advertisements please mention "LESLIE'S WEEKLY."



The Howard Watch

ON the Ship's Bridge all over the Seven Seas—you'll find the HOWARD Watch. Not only in American ships. The HOWARD is the finest practical watch in the world.

The Navigating Officer guides the ship. Observing the altitude of the sun or a heavenly body with his sextant, and instantly noting the time on

his watch, he gets the data for working out the position of his ship—its longitude and latitude.

His watch must run second for second with the ship's chronometers. A few seconds' error in time may make all the difference between a free channel under-keel and a sunken reef.

The HOWARD is the closest rating watch in the world. The HOWARD position adjustment holds good through the rolling and pitching of the steamer.

A HOWARD Watch is always worth what you pay for it.

The price of each HOWARD is fixed at the factory and a printed ticket attached—from the 17-jewel (double-roller escapement) in a "Jas. Ross" or "Crescent" gold-filled case at \$40 to the 23-jewel in a 14-k. solid gold case at \$150.

Not every jeweler can sell you a HOWARD Watch. Find the HOWARD Jeweler in your town and talk to him. He is a good man to know. Drop us a postal card, Dept. U, and we will send you a HOWARD book of value to the watch buyer.

E. HOWARD WATCH WORKS
BOSTON, MASS.

COMING SOON—



The Daily use of

ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE

The Antiseptic Powder for Tired, Tender, Aching feet, Shaken into the Shoes. It freshens the feet and instantly **relieves weariness** and Perspiring or inflamed feet. Takes the sting out of Corns and Bunions. Prevents friction and saves ten times its cost by keeping your stockings from wearing out. Over thirty thousand testimonials. Sold everywhere 25c. Avoid substitutes. Sample FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

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Genuine has signature on each package.

For perfect Out-door recreation Shake Allen's Foot-Ease in your Shoes and go out to Spin your

"HI-FLYER"

The Toy Novelty of 1910,

A miniature Flying Machine, a new invention. Flies 600 feet, 2½ City Blocks. Fly it once and you want to keep it. A Real Joy for Young and Old. A new excuse for Open Air Life. Ladies love to fly them. Sold at all Toy, Drug and Dept. Stores, 50c. Ask to-day for Hi-Flyer.

BUFFALO PITTS CO., Dept. H,
Buffalo, N. Y., Sole Manufacturers.





Try a Kingsford custard with tart berries, served cold. Or, with summer fruits, a delicate sauce or cream—easy to make and hard to surpass.

KINGSFORD'S CORN STARCH

makes ideal summer desserts—light, cooling and easily digested. Kingsford's will help your juicy fruit pies, such as rhubarb and cherry. Used in the pastry, it keeps the under crust dry and tender.

All these things in Cook Book "K. K." What a Cook Ought to Know About Corn Starch—166 of the best recipes you ever tried. The book is free. Send for it. Your name on a post card will bring it.

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Hundreds die annually or lose limbs from Blood Poisoning caused by cutting Corns. OUR SAFETY CORN FILE eliminates all danger—is painless and bloodless; once using will ease, a month's use will produce a permanent cure of Corns and Calluses. By mail 25 cents. SAFETY CORN FILE CO., Detroit, Mich., and Windsor, Ont.



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and let me see what you can do with it. You can earn \$20.00 to \$125.00 or more per week as illustrator or cartoonist. My practical system of personal individual lessons by mail will develop your talent. Fifteen years' successful work for newspapers and magazines qualifies me to teach you. Send me your sketch of President Taft with 5c in stamps and I will send you a test lesson plate, also collection of drawings showing possibilities for YOU.

THE LANDON SCHOOL 1145 Schofield Bldg., Cleveland, O.

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GINSENG Culture is the "Only Way" to make Big Money on Little Capital. One acre is worth \$25,000, and yields more revenue than a 100-acre farm with ten times less work and worry. Let me show you how to increase your annual income \$500 to \$5,000, and take life easy and live in comfort on the large returns from a small garden. Write T. H. SUTTON, 530 Sherwood Ave., LOUISVILLE, KY.

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(Continued from page 41.)

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C., Cleveland, O.: As far as I can learn, neither certificate has value. I can get no accurate information regarding them.

A., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.: The trouble with water company bonds is that they may meet the competition of municipal plants. In many instances this has led to the sacrifice of the private company's property at serious loss.

Income, Portland, Me.: A 6 per cent. tax exempt bond is offered at par to their customers by Warren W. Erwin & Co., bankers, 26 Beaver St., New York. They will be glad to give any of my readers full information on application.

B., East Mauch Chunk, Pa.: Western Pacific 5s are not regarded as gilt edged such as an executor should buy. The road has still to demonstrate its earning power. The guarantee, while good, is not the strongest, in view of railway conditions.

Real Estate, Buffalo, N. Y.: Various real estate bonds and mortgages paying from 6 per cent. to 8 per cent. are offered and I see no reason why you should not inquire carefully regarding these propositions, for in some sections money commands a much better rate of interest than in others. Loans on mortgages when well secured can be safely made.

Amateur, Jacksonville, Fla.: Read all the market letters and financial articles that come in your way, and get as much information regarding the ways of Wall Street as you can. Josephthal, Louchheim & Co., members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 56 Broadway, New York, send a weekly financial letter to their customers. Any of my readers can get a copy by writing to that firm for it, and mentioning Jasper.

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O., Fort Madison, O.: It is an industrial company. The offer of common as a bonus is made as an inducement for the purchase of preferred. It has business men of good standing in the management, but must naturally be somewhat speculative, as all new enterprises are. You can get excellent lists of bonds from Spencer Trask & Co., investment bankers, 43 Exchange Place, New York, if you will write and ask for their Circular No. 55.

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customers an investment in a security which guarantees 5 per cent. dividend in 1910, 7 per cent. in 1911 and 10 per cent. thereafter. You can write to them for particulars.

Plantation, Providence, R. I.: 1. I do not advise the purchase of the Mexican plantation stocks to which you refer. 2. A great deal of money has been made in timber lands properly bought, much more than in rubber, oil and plantation stocks. 3. The Twentieth Century Forest Magazine which reports the growth of the Eucalyptus and Mahogany timber interests will be sent you without charge if you will write to the Eucalyptus-Mahogany Growers Inc., 357 Fifth Avenue, New York, and mention Jasper. Any of my readers can have a free copy.

Buyer, Atlantic City, N. J.: 1. You did well to wait until the market had a reaction. You might begin to buy five-share lots of some low-priced dividend payer if you can follow the market down on further breaks. 2. John Muir & Co., members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 71 Broadway, New York, deal in small lots. Write to them for their Free Circular No. 110 on Odd Lot Investments. Also write to Rensdorf, Lyon & Co., members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 43 Exchange Place, New York, for their interesting little booklet on small lots.

A. B., Atlanta, Ga.: 1. The dividend of 1½ per cent. on New York Air Brake is quarterly. It formerly paid 8 per cent. If the railroad business improves Air Brake should sell higher. 2. With \$200 you could buy five or even ten shares on a margin, as the recent quotation has been between 70 and 80. 3. J. F. Pierson, Jr. & Co., members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 74 Broadway, New York, issue a circular for their customers in reference to small lot purchases and they will send it to you if you will write and ask them for their "Circular A-22."

NEW YORK, July 7th, 1910.

JASPER.

The New State's Resources.

ON JUNE 20th Arizona became one of the recognized units of the nation. President Taft signed on that date the bill which made it a State. Few people outside of the immediate territory realize how vast are Arizona's resources. It has an area of 113,020 square miles, entitling it to rank as sixth among the States. It has extensive resources of copper, gold, silver, coal (scarcely worked as yet), mica, lead, fluorspar, limestone, marble, granite and an almost inexhaustible supply of sandstone, turquoise, garnet and other minerals. Hot and mineral springs abound. The famous Grand Canyon of the Colorado and the wonderful Chalcodony Forest are features of its great scenic display. The land is very fertile. Experiments show that in the southern part under favorable conditions the yield an acre is 2,150 pounds of wheat, 4,000 to 5,000 pounds of potatoes, 12,300 pounds of tomatoes, 5,000 pounds of strawberries, 27,000 pounds of melons and 1,735 pounds of corn.

Under the reclamation work in active progress by the Federal government, a total of 10,000,000 acres, or forty times the present area, will be reclaimed and put to productive use. The staple crops are alfalfa, barley, wheat, kaffir corn, sugar beets, green vegetables and small fruits of every variety. Experiments are being made there for the cultivation of Egyptian cotton, of which the United States annually imports about ten million dollars' worth. They are proving favorable. According to a report of the Smithsonian Institution, the alkali lands can be utilized for date culture. Arizona has a climate which, though hot in summer, is not oppressive, while the winter is almost invariably delightful. In recent years it has been a popular resort for those suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis and catarrhal troubles. The present population is 250,000, of which three-fourths are American born. There are State institutions, a State university, Indian schools, asylums for the insane, etc. The average yearly output of Arizona's mines is about \$55,000,000. The imports and exports from the port of Nogales are about \$15,000,000 a year, besides the huge amounts realized for cattle and orchard and field products. There are more than two thousand miles of steam railways, hundreds of post-offices, about sixty daily, weekly and monthly periodicals, ample banking facilities with unusually large deposits and a very healthful condition of State, county and municipal finances.

There is room in Arizona for the settler. Hundreds of thousands of acres of fertile land are awaiting the pioneer's hoe. The old American advice, "Go West, young man!" is still worthy of recognition.

A Postman's Protest.

A CITY mail carrier, having read our recent editorial on the grotesque salaries of Federal judges, calls the editor's attention to the woefully small salary of fifty dollars a month paid to mail carriers the first year of their service. In maintaining that a man cannot support his family decently in a city on fifty dollars a month, and that the richest nation on earth, which spends many millions on ships that rust out and on rivers which hardly ever float a boat, might afford to expend an additional million to give a living wage to its city mail carriers, our correspondent is making only a reasonable plea. Reference is made by him also to policemen and firemen, who are in the same general class with postmen and who receive much better pay. But there is a special hazard in these two employments that does not exist in his own, and our correspondent should remember that there is scarcely any line of work or any profession which might not make out a strong case for increased remuneration.

The latest religious statistics furnished by Secretary Nagel, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, show the average salary of the ministerial profession to be but \$663. Many receive more, but a great many even less, and of the majority of ministers it is expected that they shall maintain a style of living beyond their salaries. We should like to go further than our correspondent and make all salaries commensurate with the increased cost of living. But in such a movement many factors must be taken into account. If there is to be a general advance in wages everybody must contribute his share, and a great many are unwilling to do this. Most of the railroads have increased the wages of certain of their employes; but when, compelled by this and other causes, they made a slight advance in rates, a hue and cry was raised against them.

Our correspondent speaks truly when he says that a "mail carrier has to lug a heavy load around through the blazing hot sun and the rains of summer and through the cold winds and snow of winter"; but, then, he has one advantage at least, and this should give him consolation—his is a load that gets lighter the longer he carries it.

Marvelous Growth of the Telephone.

THERE are over ten million telephone stations in the world. A statistical review of the telephone industry gives this astounding fact and also states that there are over twenty-seven million miles of wire. Two-thirds of the telephones and wire mileage are in the United States. The telephone business is put in the third rank among this country's industries, putting it on the basis of per-capita investment. It is slightly exceeded by the iron and steel and the foundry and machine interests. In Europe, Germany leads all other countries in the number of stations, boasting some nine hundred thousand. Los Angeles, Cal., leads the world in the number of telephone subscribers to population. Stockholm, Sweden, runs a close second. The telephone investment of the world on January 1st, 1910, amounted to \$1,500,000,000, and the telephone conversations for last year numbered nineteen billion. We in the United States used nearly two and a half times as many calls as any other country. The United States has over sixty-five per cent. of

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EVERY price is a real bargain and satisfaction is guaranteed.

Every red blooded man or boy wants a boat of his own.

Here is a chance to get it for even less than seems possible.

Do some or all of the building yourself by the simple and easy Brooks System, under our guarantee of satisfaction.

Power boats of all kinds, sailboats, rowboats and canoes, are shown in our Boat Catalogue No. 24.

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the world's investment in the telephone business and during the last ten years the number of stations has been multiplied by five. There are 7.6 stations for one hundred inhabitants in the United States, 3.7 in Canada and 3.3 in Denmark.

Uncle Sam as a Billionaire.

THE PRODUCTS of the United States, roughly estimated, bulk up to a value of \$30,000,000,000 annually. This includes the value of manufactured products, material obtained from forests, farm products and that from mines and fisheries. It is estimated that six per cent. of this is exported and about ninety-four per cent. retained for domestic use. During recent years the export percentage has been materially increased. From the inauguration of Washington in 1789 until the present time, the export average does not exceed three per cent. Since 1790 a record of export values has been kept. Assuming that the exports represent an average of three per cent. of production, we are given a fair ground on which to figure the value of products of the United States from 1790 to 1910 at more than \$1,500,000,000,000. Billions of bushels of wheat and corn, billions of pounds of iron and cotton and tens of millions of cattle and other animals are represented in this sum. The value of property in the United States to-day is estimated at \$120,000,000,000.

Recent Deaths of Noted Persons.

LYNDON HOYT STEVENS, widely known financier and mining expert, wounded at Gettysburg, at London, June 22d, aged 67.

Colonel John T. Denny, clubman and financier, Civil War veteran, at New York, June 22d, aged 75.

Richard White, for forty years one of the owners of the Montreal Gazette, at Montreal, Canada, June 22d, aged 76.

Henry Neville, actor and dramatist, at London, England, June 19th.

Dr. Samuel Penniman, one of the most widely known Congregational ministers in the country, at Hanover, N. H., June 25th, aged 86.

George R. Milburn, former associate justice of the Supreme Court of Montana, at Helena, Mont., June 25th, aged 60.

Princess Theodora, of Schleswig-Holstein, sister of the Empress of Germany, at Karlsruhe, Germany, June 21st, aged 36.

Henry Sangham, well-known American artist, at London, England, June 21st.


Your Watch Is Your Time Table

New York and Philadelphia via New Jersey Central. A two-hour train every hour on the hour, from foot of Liberty Street (7 a. m. to 6 p. m.) Ten minutes before the hour from foot of West 23d Street. All solid vestibuled trains with standard passenger coaches and Pullman parlor cars. Dining cars, morning, noon and night. Sleepers at mid-night.

Read "A Tale of Four Arrows."

Write to W. C. HOPE, Gen. Pass. Agt. New York

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test the ability of a cook.
To insure success use
LEA & PERRINS
SAUCE
THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE
Soups, Fish, Steaks, Roasts,
Chops and many other
dishes are improved by its use.
Shun Substitutes.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, AGTS., N. Y.

President Taft's Triumph.

(Continued from page 38.)

gone under his hand with the word "Approved" written beside his signature. Even that measure, the President had told a band of correspondents the day before, he hoped to see pass before adjournment.

"But if it doesn't," said he, with a smile, "I suppose we ought not to mourn. It might be a good plan to leave some little thing for Congress to do next session."

The President arose from his task of bill signing as the joint committee filed in to announce to him that Congress was ready to adjourn and to ask if he had anything further to communicate. His reply was characteristic. "Of course, gentlemen," he said, allowing a grin to dissipate his effort at seriousness, "I yearn to have you stay right here in Washington; but if you have finished your labors, why, I suppose there is nothing to do but say good-by." After a few good-natured sallies the committee withdrew. The gavels rapped adjournment in both Houses, and the President, with his

Turn Over Time

WHEN NATURE HINTS ABOUT THE FOOD.

When there's no relish to any food and all that one eats doesn't seem to do any good, then is the time to make a turn over in the diet, for that's Nature's way of dropping a hint that the food isn't the kind required.

"For a number of years I followed railroad work, much of it being office work of a trying nature. Meal times were our busiest, and eating too much and too quickly of food such as is commonly served in hotels and restaurants—these, together with the sedentary habits, were not long in giving me dyspepsia and stomach trouble which reduced my weight from 205 to 160 pounds.

"There was little relish in any food and none of it seemed to do me any good. It seemed the more I ate the poorer I got and was always hungry before another meal, no matter how much I had eaten.

"Then I commenced a fair trial of Grape-Nuts food, and was surprised how a small saucer of it would carry me along, strong and with satisfied appetite, until the next meal, with no sensations of hunger, weakness or distress as before.

"I have been following this diet now for several months, and my improvement has been so great all the others in my family have taken up the use of Grape-Nuts with complete satisfaction and much improvement in health and brain power.

"American people undoubtedly eat hurriedly, have lots of worry, thus hindering digestion, and therefore need a food that is predigested and concentrated in nourishment."

Read "The Road to Wellville," in packages. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

secretary, slipped out into the night and off homeward—a happy man. He had served his novitiate.

Who Named America?

WE LEARNED in school that America was named after Americus Vesputius, a Florentine explorer and a contemporary rival of Columbus. Why, you ask, was the Western Hemisphere named after Americus instead of Columbus? In 1507 the name America appears for the first time as the designation of a part of the world. To find out the reason for that designation, however, one must go further back than that. Columbus started out to prove that the world was round and not flat. He sailed west in order to get to the Indies in the east. Vesputius tried to find the antipodes. Both considered themselves successful; Columbus thinking the West Indies to be part of India and Vesputius imagining that, after crossing the equator, the land he came to must be that of the antipodes. Vesputius wrote widely of his discovery and his work was translated into many languages. While the people of that time thought that Columbus had merely hit upon a new way of reaching an old continent, they thought that Vesputius had come across a part of the world hitherto unknown, and that North America, discovered by Columbus, was part of Asia, and South America, reached by Vesputius, a continent separated entirely from every other part of the world by the equator.

In the year 1505 Martin Waldseemuller was appointed professor of geography at St. Die, in Lorraine, Germany. He secured a copy of a French translation of the second letter that Americus Vesputius wrote about his discovery of the antipodes, and he appended this letter to a treatise which he had written on the geography of Ptolemy. It was printed in 1507, and in it Waldseemuller explained that a fourth part of the world had been discovered. This new world corresponds to what we now know as Brazil, and which in the sixteenth century was known as the Land of the Holy Cross. Waldseemuller, however, called it America, in honor of its discoverer. Thus a German professor was responsible for the naming of the Western Hemisphere.

Fishing for Iron.

AT THE bottoms of many Swedish lakes are layers of fragments of iron ore the size of peas. Each layer is about six or eight inches. This lake ore consists chiefly of ocher or hydrated oxide of iron, mixed with silicate and phosphate of iron, sand, clay and other impurities. It yields pig iron of good quality. The ore is obtained by primitive methods. In winter a hole is cut in the ice, a scraper attached to a long pole is inserted and the ore within reach is collected in a heap under the hole. Some of the mud which has been scraped together with the ore is removed by stirring the mass with long poles, and the ore is then scraped into bags which have been sunk. In summer mining is conducted in a similar manner from rafts and boats anchored in the lake. One miner can bring up about two tons of ore in a day. Steam dredges have recently been installed in some places. A new layer of the same thickness is found to be produced by natural chemical process about thirty years after the removal of one layer.

Brakes on Battleships.

PERHAPS you never considered that watercraft is often in need of brakes just as land vehicles are. The brakes, of course, are applied in a manner different from the attachments made to the wheels or running gear of a wagon. In the old days, when it became desirable to slacken the speed of the sailing warships in maneuvering for position, an old sail attached to a length of strong line was thrown overboard to act as a drag. This practice passed with the sailing vessel. Until recently great battleships of modern type had no other means of making sudden stops than by a reversal of the propellers—an operation both uncertain and unfavorable to the integrity of the engines. A few years ago a Canadian inventor designed a ship brake which he believed would stop any sized vessel within its own length. The United

States Navy Department became interested and recently gave it a test on the battleship *Indiana*. The brake consists of a pair of wings or gates attached on either side of the ship. The wings are made of steel and lie against the ship's hull, pointing forward. Under ordinary conditions they are held against the hull by means of catches on horizontal bars. When released, the force of the water rushing past spreads them out and thus a double brake is formed. By their means, too, when only one of the wings is opened, a ship can be turned around in about one-third of the time hitherto taken.

Signs of World Progress.

MODERN electric hoists are so designed that the speed varies with the weight of the load.

Ireland is now partaking of an industrial boom. She raised four million sheep last year and shipped thirteen million dollars' worth of linen from Belfast to the United States alone. Her other exports were: Cattle, \$45,734,575; butter, \$17,883,600, and eggs, \$13,673,050.

In the province of Prince Edward Island, as in all portions of the Canadian Dominion, American musical instruments find a ready sale. The introduction of pianos, organs, phonographs, graphophones, etc., is becoming quite general. In the home of the farmer the old-time organ is being displaced by the piano.

A home-made piano can be bought in Spain for sixty dollars.

The first mill in Siam was constructed by American engineers in 1858. Since that time the industry has rapidly increased, until at present there are forty-seven rice mills, which, besides milling rice for home consumption, have furnished milled rice for export to the extent of about one million tons yearly for the last five years.

How to Own The OLIVER Typewriter for 17c a Day

You don't have to draw on your Bank Account when you pay on the Penny Plan.

You need not disturb your Dollars. *Keep them at work earning interest!*

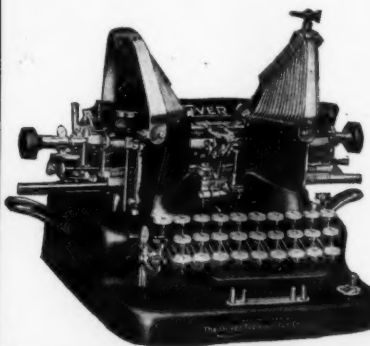
We offer our newest model, the Oliver Typewriter No. 5—fresh from the factory—for Seventeen Cents a Day.

The plan is printed in "black and white" on the Application Blank below.

Simply fill out the blank, attach the small first payment, send it in, and on comes the Oliver!

No tedious wait! No red tape! No long-drawn-out correspondence.

You quickly own your Oliver and scarcely notice the outlay. You can have the use of your machine while pennies are "paying the freight."



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RICHMOND SALES CO.
Dept. 14, 160 Broadway, N. Y.

I would like to have a "RICHMOND" Electric Suction Cleaner demonstrated in my home, provided it places me under no obligation whatever.

A Postage Stamp Puts the "RICHMOND" Suction Cleaner In Your Home

You see here an Electric Suction Cleaner which weighs but 10 lbs. instead of 60. You can use the "RICHMOND" with or without the hose attachment. The every day work of rug and carpet cleaning, of cleaning hardwood floors, tile floors, hearths, bathrooms, porches can be done with or without the hose attachment. Slip on the hose attachment and the "RICHMOND" with its six special cleaning tools, all furnished without extra cost, cleans hangings, walls, books, bedding, upholstery, clothing, hats, underneath radiators, furniture, etc.

Only Really Portable Cleaner

You can do the daily cleaning in less than one-half the time required when you use a broom, carpet-sweeper and duster. And there is no dust. A child can carry the "RICHMOND" from room to room—up and down stairs. There is nothing about it to get out of order—it operates on any ordinary electric light socket at a cost of a little over a cent an hour. Absolutely guaranteed and you can try it in your own home—without obligation. Simply sign and mail the coupon shown above. Also ask for handsome illustrated book.

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Send along the Application Blank, with a small first payment of \$15 as an evidence of good faith.

Your check is good—or send draft, postoffice or express money order.

THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER CO.
62 Oliver Typewriter Bldg., Chicago

APPLICATION BLANK

THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER CO.
62 Oliver Typewriter Building, Chicago.

Gentlemen—I accept your offer of the latest model No. 5 Oliver Standard Typewriter for Seventeen Cents a Day. Enclosed please find \$15 as evidence of good faith. I agree to save 17 cents a day and remit the balance, \$88, in monthly installments. Title to remain in your name until the machine is fully paid for.

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Town State
References



Try a Kingsford custard with tart berries, served cold. Or, with summer fruits, a delicate sauce or cream—easy to make and hard to surpass.

KINGSFORD'S CORN STARCH

makes ideal summer desserts—light, cooling and easily digested. Kingsford's will help your juicy fruit pies, such as rhubarb and cherry. Used in the pastry, it keeps the under crust dry and tender.

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I teach thoroughly the above big money-making branches, also, Salesmanship, Advertising and Business System. Valuable Law Course Free. My courses are complete, practical, successful, easy to understand. Just what you need! Go in business for yourself, and act as my Special Representative. Write for my plan. Booklet Free.

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Trustee, Nashville, Tenn.: 1. It is difficult to forecast the future, but with prosperous conditions, dependent somewhat on good crops and wholesome legislation, the country is bound to have another boom period in due season. 2. White & Co., bankers, 25 Pine St., New York, are recommending to their

customers an investment in a security which guarantees 5 per cent. dividend in 1910, 7 per cent. in 1911 and 10 per cent. thereafter. You can write to them for particulars.

Plantation, Providence, R. I.: 1. I do not advise the purchase of the Mexican plantation stocks to which you prefer. 2. A great deal of money has been made in timber lands properly bought, much more than in rubber, oil and plantation stocks. 3. The Twentieth Century Forest Magazine which reports the growth of the Eucalyptus and Mahogany timber interests will be sent you without charge if you will write to the Eucalyptus-Mahogany Growers Inc., 357 Fifth Avenue, New York, and mention Jasper. Any of my readers can have a free copy.

Buyer, Atlantic City, N. J.: 1. You did well to wait until the market had a reaction. You might begin to buy five-share lots of some low-priced dividend payer if you can follow the market down on further breaks. 2. John Muir & Co., members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 71 Broadway, New York, deal in small lots. Write to them for their Free Circular No. 110 on Odd Lot Investments. Also write to Rensdorf, Lyon & Co., members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 43 Exchange Place, New York, for their interesting little booklet on small lots.

A. B., Atlanta, Ga.: 1. The dividend of 1 1/2 per cent. on New York Air Brake is quarterly. It formerly paid 8 per cent. If the railroad business improves Air Brake should sell higher. 2. With \$200 you could buy five or even ten shares on a margin, as the recent quotation has been between 70 and 80. 3. J. F. Pierson, Jr. & Co., members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 74 Broadway, New York, issue a circular for their customers in reference to small lot purchases and they will send it to you if you will write and ask them for their "Circular A-22."

New York, July 7th, 1910. JASPER.

The New State's Resources.

ON JUNE 20th Arizona became one of the recognized units of the nation. President Taft signed on that date the bill which made it a State. Few people outside of the immediate territory realize how vast are Arizona's resources. It has an area of 113,020 square miles, entitling it to rank as sixth among the States. It has extensive resources of copper, gold, silver, coal (scarcely worked as yet), mica, lead, fluor spar, limestone, marble, granite and an almost inexhaustible supply of sandstone, turquoise, garnet and other minerals. Hot and mineral springs abound. The famous Grand Canyon of the Colorado and the wonderful Chalcedony Forest are features of its great scenic display. The land is very fertile. Experiments show that in the southern part under favorable conditions the yield an acre is 2,150 pounds of wheat, 4,000 to 5,000 pounds of potatoes, 12,300 pounds of tomatoes, 5,000 pounds of strawberries, 27,000 pounds of melons and 1,735 pounds of corn.

Under the reclamation work in active progress by the Federal government, a total of 10,000,000 acres, or forty times the present area, will be reclaimed and put to productive use. The staple crops are alfalfa, barley, wheat, kaffir corn, sugar beets, green vegetables and small fruits of every variety. Experiments are being made there for the cultivation of Egyptian cotton, of which the United States annually imports about ten million dollars' worth. They are proving favorable. According to a report of the Smithsonian Institution, the alkali lands can be utilized for date culture. Arizona has a climate which, though hot in summer, is not oppressive, while the winter is almost invariably delightful. In recent years it has been a popular resort for those suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis and catarrhal troubles. The present population is 250,000, of which three-fourths are American born. There are State insti-

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy for their children. 25c. a bottle.

tutions, a State university, Indian schools, asylums for the insane, etc. The average yearly output of Arizona's mines is about \$55,000,000. The imports and exports from the port of Nogales are about \$15,000,000 a year, besides the huge amounts realized for cattle and orchard and field products. There are more than two thousand miles of steam railways, hundreds of post-offices, about sixty daily, weekly and monthly periodicals, ample banking facilities with unusually large deposits and a very healthful condition of State, county and municipal finances.

There is room in Arizona for the settler. Hundreds of thousands of acres of fertile land are awaiting the pioneer's hoe. The old American advice, "Go West, young man!" is still worthy of recognition.

A Postman's Protest.

A CITY mail carrier, having read our recent editorial on the grotesque salaries of Federal judges, calls the editor's attention to the woefully small salary of fifty dollars a month paid to mail carriers the first year of their service. In maintaining that a man cannot support his family decently in a city on fifty dollars a month, and that the richest nation on earth, which spends many millions on ships that rust out and on rivers which hardly ever float a boat, might afford to expend an additional million to give a living wage to its city mail carriers, our correspondent is making only a reasonable plea. Reference is made by him also to policemen and firemen, who are in the same general class with postmen and who receive much better pay. But there is a special hazard in these two employments that does not exist in his own, and our correspondent should remember that there is scarcely any line of work or any profession which might not make out a strong case for increased remuneration.

The latest religious statistics furnished by Secretary Nagel, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, show the average salary of the ministerial profession to be but \$663. Many receive more, but a great many even less, and of the majority of ministers it is expected that they shall maintain a style of living beyond their salaries. We should like to go further than our correspondent and make all salaries commensurate with the increased cost of living. But in such a movement many factors must be taken into account. If there is to be a general advance in wages everybody must contribute his share, and a great many are unwilling to do this. Most of the railroads have increased the wages of certain of their employes; but when, compelled by this and other causes, they made a slight advance in rates, a hue and cry was raised against them.

Our correspondent speaks truly when he says that a "mail carrier has to lug a heavy load around through the blazing hot sun and the rains of summer and through the cold winds and snow of winter"; but, then, he has one advantage at least, and this should give him consolation—his is a load that gets lighter the longer he carries it.

Marvelous Growth of the Telephone.

THERE are over ten million telephone stations in the world. A statistical review of the telephone industry gives this astounding fact and also states that there are over twenty-seven million miles of wire. Two-thirds of the telephones and wire mileage are in the United States. The telephone business is put in the third rank among this country's industries, putting it on the basis of per-capita investment. It is slightly exceeded by the iron and steel and the foundry and machine interests. In Europe, Germany leads all other countries in the number of stations, boasting some nine hundred thousand. Los Angeles, Cal., leads the world in the number of telephone subscribers to population. Stockholm, Sweden, runs a close second. The telephone investment of the world on January 1st, 1910, amounted to \$1,500,000,000, and the telephone conversations for last year numbered nineteen billion. We in the United States used nearly two and a half times as many calls as any other country. The United States has over sixty-five per cent. of

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the world's investment in the telephone business and during the last ten years the number of stations has been multiplied by five. There are 7.6 stations for one hundred inhabitants in the United States, 3.7 in Canada and 3.3 in Denmark.

Uncle Sam as a Billionaire.

THE PRODUCTS of the United States, roughly estimated, bulk up to a value of \$30,000,000,000 annually. This includes the value of manufactured products, material obtained from forests, farm products and that from mines and fisheries. It is estimated that six per cent. of this is exported and about ninety-four per cent. retained for domestic use. During recent years the export percentage has been materially increased. From the inauguration of Washington in 1789 until the present time, the export average does not exceed three per cent. Since 1790 a record of export values has been kept. Assuming that the exports represent an average of three per cent. of production, we are given a fair ground on which to figure the value of products of the United States from 1790 to 1910 at more than \$1,500,000,000,000. Billions of bushels of wheat and corn, billions of pounds of iron and cotton and tens of millions of cattle and other animals are represented in this sum. The value of property in the United States to-day is estimated at \$120,000,000,000.

Recent Deaths of Noted Persons.

LYNDON HOYT STEVENS, widely known financier and mining expert, wounded at Gettysburg, at London, June 22d, aged 67.

Colonel John T. Denny, clubman and financier, Civil War veteran, at New York, June 22d, aged 75.

Richard White, for forty years one of the owners of the Montreal Gazette, at Montreal, Canada, June 22d, aged 76.

Henry Neville, actor and dramatist, at London, England, June 19th.

Dr. Samuel Penniman, one of the most widely known Congregational ministers in the country, at Hanover, N. H., June 25th, aged 86.

George R. Milburn, former associate justice of the Supreme Court of Montana, at Helena, Mont., June 25th, aged 60.

Princess Theodora, of Schleswig-Holstein, sister of the Empress of Germany, at Karlsruhe, Germany, June 21st, aged 36.

Henry Sangham, well-known American artist, at London, England, June 21st.

Your Watch Is Your Time Table

New York and Philadelphia via New Jersey Central. A two-hour train every hour on the hour, from foot of Liberty Street (7 a. m. to 6 p. m.) Ten minutes before the hour from foot of West 23d Street. All solid vestibuled trains with standard passenger coaches and Pullman parlor cars. Dining cars, morning, noon and night. Sleepers at midnight.

Read "A Tale of Four Arrows."

Write to W. C. HOPE, Gen. Pass. Agt. New York



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Chops and many other
dishes are improved by its use.
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President Taft's Triumph.

(Continued from page 38.)

gone under his hand with the word "Approved" written beside his signature. Even that measure, the President had told a band of correspondents the day before, he hoped to see pass before adjournment.

"But if it doesn't," said he, with a smile, "I suppose we ought not to mourn. It might be a good plan to leave some little thing for Congress to do next session."

The President arose from his task of bill signing as the joint committee filed in to announce to him that Congress was ready to adjourn and to ask if he had anything further to communicate. His reply was characteristic. "Of course, gentlemen," he said, allowing a grin to dissipate his effort at seriousness, "I yearn to have you stay right here in Washington; but if you have finished your labors, why, I suppose there is nothing to do but say good-by." After a few good-natured sallies the committee withdrew. The gavels rapped adjournment in both Houses, and the President, with his

Turn Over Time

WHEN NATURE HINTS ABOUT THE FOOD.

When there's no relish to any food and all that one eats doesn't seem to do any good, then is the time to make a turn over in the diet, for that's Nature's way of dropping a hint that the food isn't the kind required.

"For a number of years I followed railroad work, much of it being office work of a trying nature. Meal times were our busiest, and eating too much and too quickly of food such as is commonly served in hotels and restaurants—these, together with the sedentary habits, were not long in giving me dyspepsia and stomach trouble which reduced my weight from 205 to 160 pounds.

"There was little relish in any food and none of it seemed to do me any good. It seemed the more I ate the poorer I got and was always hungry before another meal, no matter how much I had eaten.

"Then I commenced a fair trial of Grape-Nuts food, and was surprised how a small saucer of it would carry me along, strong and with satisfied appetite, until the next meal, with no sensations of hunger, weakness or distress as before.

"I have been following this diet now for several months, and my improvement has been so great all the others in my family have taken up the use of Grape-Nuts with complete satisfaction and much improvement in health and brain power.

"American people undoubtedly eat hurriedly, have lots of worry, thus hindering digestion, and therefore need a food that is predigested and concentrated in nourishment."

Read "The Road to Wellville," in packages. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

secretary, slipped out into the night and off homeward—a happy man. He had served his novitiate.

Who Named America?

WE LEARNED in school that America was named after Americus Vesputius, a Florentine explorer and a contemporary rival of Columbus. Why, you ask, was the Western Hemisphere named after Americus instead of Columbus? In 1507 the name America appears for the first time as the designation of a part of the world. To find out the reason for that designation, however, one must go further back than that. Columbus started out to prove that the world was round and not flat. He sailed west in order to get to the Indies in the east. Vesputius tried to find the antipodes. Both considered themselves successful; Columbus thinking the West Indies to be part of India and Vesputius imagining that, after crossing the equator, the land he came to must be that of the antipodes. Vesputius wrote widely of his discovery and his work was translated into many languages. While the people of that time thought that Columbus had merely hit upon a new way of reaching an old continent, they thought that Vesputius had come across a part of the world hitherto unknown, and that North America, discovered by Columbus, was part of Asia, and South America, reached by Vesputius, a continent separated entirely from every other part of the world by the equator.

In the year 1505 Martin Waldseemüller was appointed professor of geography at St. Die, in Lorraine, Germany. He secured a copy of a French translation of the second letter that Americus Vesputius wrote about his discovery of the antipodes, and he appended this letter to a treatise which he had written on the geography of Ptolemy. It was printed in 1507, and in it Waldseemüller explained that a fourth part of the world had been discovered. This new world corresponds to what we now know as Brazil, and which in the sixteenth century was known as the Land of the Holy Cross. Waldseemüller, however, called it America, in honor of its discoverer. Thus a German professor was responsible for the naming of the Western Hemisphere.

Fishing for Iron.

AT THE bottoms of many Swedish lakes are layers of fragments of iron ore the size of peas. Each layer is about six or eight inches. This lake ore consists chiefly of ocher or hydrated oxide of iron, mixed with silicate and phosphate of iron, sand, clay and other impurities. It yields pig iron of good quality. The ore is obtained by primitive methods. In winter a hole is cut in the ice, a scraper attached to a long pole is inserted and the ore within reach is collected in a heap under the hole. Some of the mud which has been scraped together with the ore is removed by stirring the mass with long poles, and the ore is then scraped into bags which have been sunk. In summer mining is conducted in a similar manner from rafts and boats anchored in the lake. One miner can bring up about two tons of ore in a day. Steam dredges have recently been installed in some places. A new layer of the same thickness is found to be produced by natural chemical process about thirty years after the removal of one layer.

Brakes on Battleships.

PERHAPS you never considered that watercraft is often in need of brakes just as land vehicles are. The brakes, of course, are applied in a manner different from the attachments made to the wheels or running gear of a wagon. In the old days, when it became desirable to slacken the speed of the sailing warships in maneuvering for position, an old sail attached to a length of strong line was thrown overboard to act as a drag. This practice passed with the sailing vessel. Until recently great battleships of modern type had no other means of making sudden stops than by a reversal of the propellers—an operation both uncertain and unfavorable to the integrity of the engines. A few years ago a Canadian inventor designed a ship brake which he believed would stop any sized vessel within its own length. The United

In a Pinch, use ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE.

States Navy Department became interested and recently gave it a test on the battleship *Indiana*. The brake consists of a pair of wings or gates attached on either side of the ship. The wings are made of steel and lie against the ship's hull, pointing forward. Under ordinary conditions they are held against the hull by means of catches on horizontal bars. When released, the force of the water rushing past spreads them out and thus a double brake is formed. By their means, too, when only one of the wings is opened, a ship can be turned around in about one-third of the time hitherto taken.

Signs of World Progress.

MODERN electric hoists are so designed that the speed varies with the weight of the load.

Ireland is now partaking of an industrial boom. She raised four million sheep last year and shipped thirteen million dollars' worth of linen from Belfast to the United States alone. Her other exports were: Cattle, \$45,734,575; butter, \$17,883,600, and eggs, \$13,673,050.

In the province of Prince Edward Island, as in all portions of the Canadian Dominion, American musical instruments find a ready sale. The introduction of pianos, organs, phonographs, graphophones, etc., is becoming quite general. In the home of the farmer the old-time organ is being displaced by the piano.

A home-made piano can be bought in Spain for sixty dollars.

The first mill in Siam was constructed by American engineers in 1858. Since that time the industry has rapidly increased, until at present there are forty-seven rice mills, which, besides milling rice for home consumption, have furnished milled rice for export to the extent of about one million tons yearly for the last five years.

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References



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"Some Love."

(Continued from page 39.)

we worked hard to make good to-night. I'm sorry if we were a disgrace to the bill."

"You were pretty bad," she said, with a yawn. "Perhaps, however, Mr. Morro didn't notice you—you know, he came to see us."

For a second they sat there in silence. Then Nellie saw Eric Comyn enter the dining-room and, after a hurried glance

around, find her table and start directly toward it. She glanced at Jimmy and his cravat and frowned. A moment later Comyn stopped at their table, a tall, rather slim, slightly gray and distinguished-looking man. He merely nodded to Jimmy, whom he did not know, and addressed Nellie.

"Miss Leroyd, I must ask you, and you, sir, to pardon my seeming rudeness; but Mr. Max Morro would like to speak to you, Miss Leroyd, for a moment only," he said. "He is leaving

for New York in half an hour, and therefore I was forced to interrupt your little party."

"Certainly—that's all right," spoke up Nellie. She pushed back her chair and stood beside the Englishman. "Where is Mr. Morro?" she asked. "I am ready."

"I will take you to him, and I will bring Miss Leroyd back in a few minutes," said Comyn, turning to Jimmy.

Jimmy watched them jealously as they made their way up the crowded room, bowing to the right and left, discussed and even envied. He was still watching the door through which they had disappeared when a messenger brought him a plain, sealed letter, addressed to the Three Dancing Yankees. For a second he sat there staring at the envelope.

"Answer, please," said the man; and Jimmy broke the seal.

THE THREE DANCING YANKEES:

Saw your act to-night and can offer you twelve weeks on the Avalon Roof, commencing June 1, at three hundred dollars a week. If make good there, the S. & S. houses to follow for balance of season, at increase of salary. Answer.

MAX MORRO.

He read it over twice and his lips twitched nervously. Of course it was "yes"—how thankful Clarice and Dan would be!—but somehow if Nellie could only add her signature to the contracts—the Four Dancing Yankees as they used to be in the happy long ago—

The messenger moved uneasily and coughed behind his hand. Turning, Jimmy asked for a pencil and wrote "accepted" across one of their cards, retaining the letter to show to Clarice and Dan. Then he gave the man the card and sat there alone, with Morro's offer clutched tightly in his hand. He was so deep in thought that he did not hear Nellie when she came back. Comyn was not with her; she was alone. Silently she slipped into the chair opposite.

"Yes, here I am again," she said.

Jimmy looked up—and frowned. Something was wrong. He could see it in her eyes.

"Why, honey—" he began.

"Don't!" she cried quickly. "Listen! I went in with Mr. Comyn to see Mr. Morro. Morro had seen the performance to-night and he had something to tell me. You know, he is going to manage Mr. Comyn's London season and he had this to say—I wouldn't do. I wasn't good enough for the part. And, Jimmy, there's rather a vulgar expression they use on Broadway about Eric Comyn's standard. That's all. I won't go to London. I am—'fierce,' Max Morro said. He told me to go back and dance a tight rope. There, don't pity me. Don't say things about Morro. He knows. I am—fierce."

She smiled, but she was miserable. Tears filled her eyes, but still she tried to fight them back.

"If I could only go away and hide from everybody," she moaned. "I'm not fit to come near nice people like you and Clarice and Dan—"

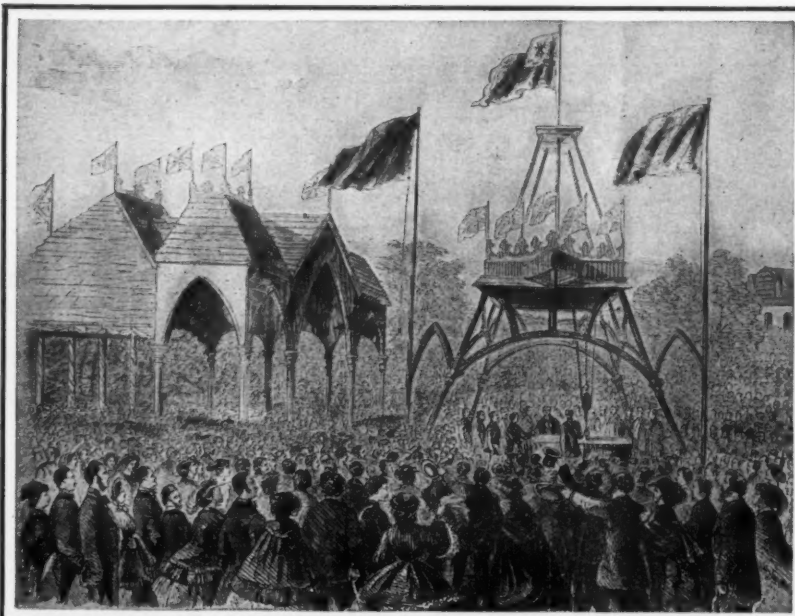
"Look!" cried Jimmy suddenly. "Morro said you ought to go back to tight-rope dancing? Well, you will—with the Four Dancing Yankees! See here, honey, you've got the laugh on him, for if he wants us, you go, too!"

"Oh, Jimmy, I can't!" she declared, pushing away the letter. "Just let me go away by myself. I'm the meanest thing alive—"

"Rats!" laughed Jimmy inelegantly; but, somehow, that seemed to settle it forever.

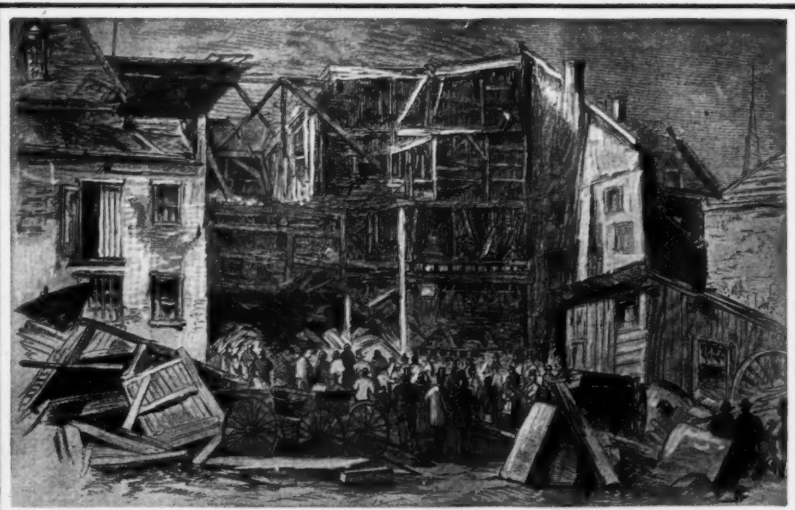
"Props" watched Jimmy and Nellie leave the theater the next night arm in arm. This continued throughout the week, and "Props" became interested.

"Gee!" he said, as he helped Mlle. Zita with her seals; "that's some love for you, ain't it?"



THE DEDICATION OF CANADA'S PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS FIFTY YEARS AGO.

It is just a half century since the splendid Parliament buildings of the Canadian government at Ottawa City were dedicated. The foundation stone was laid by the Prince of Wales (the late King Edward) on the morning of September 1, 1860. A great Gothic arch was erected over the entrance to the grounds and over the stone which was to be laid a gigantic crown was built. Round the open space thousands of spectators sat on tiers of raised seats. Patriotic societies from all over the Dominion and from England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, were present, all dressed in their spectacular uniforms. On the stone in the inscription, "Laid by the Prince of Wales, September 1, 1860." When the mortar had been spread around it, the Prince gave the finishing touch with a silver trowel.



A FEARFUL EXPLOSION IN PITTSBURGH.

In September, 1860, a huge boiler exploded at the machine and marble works of W. W. Wallace on Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. A half dozen persons were killed and almost a score wounded. Buildings adjoining the works were demolished for a considerable space.

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On the Move.

Ascum—"Do you think it's true that Skinner has bought a place for himself in society?"

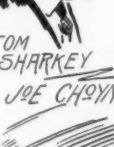
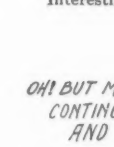
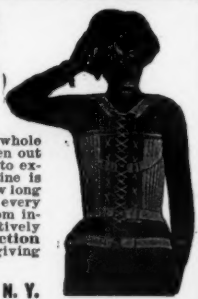
Wise—"Oh, no! I'll bet he's only leased it, for he's liable to have to skip out at a moment's notice."



Crooked Spines Made Straight

If you are suffering from any form of spinal trouble you can be cured in your own home without pain or discomfort. A wonderful anatomical appliance has been invented by a man who cured himself of Spinal Curvature. Its results are marvelous. It is nature's own method. Eminent physicians are endorsing it. The Sheldon Method relieves the pressure at the affected parts of the spine, the whole spine is invigorated and strengthened, all soreness is taken out of the back, the cartilage between the vertebrae is made to expand, the contracted muscles are relaxed and the spine is straightened. There is bright hope for you, no matter how long you have suffered. We have strong testimonials from every State in the Union. Each appliance is made to order from individual measurements and fits perfectly. There is positively no inconvenience in wearing. Write for our new book, giving full information and references.

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EDITOR'S for LESLIE'S W. newspaper man able to see the

What the Old Fan Saw at Reno

Sketches and Photographs by Ed. A. Goewey



A LEAF FROM THE SKETCH BOOK.

Interesting odds and ends recorded by Mr. Goewey's pen. Sketches of the fighters in the ring will appear next week with the detailed story.



BUILDING THE ARENA.

Owing to the fact that the boxing contest was brought to Nevada at almost the last minute, it took the finest kind of management to construct this huge building in time for the battle on July 4th.



TYPICAL STREET SCENE AT RENO.

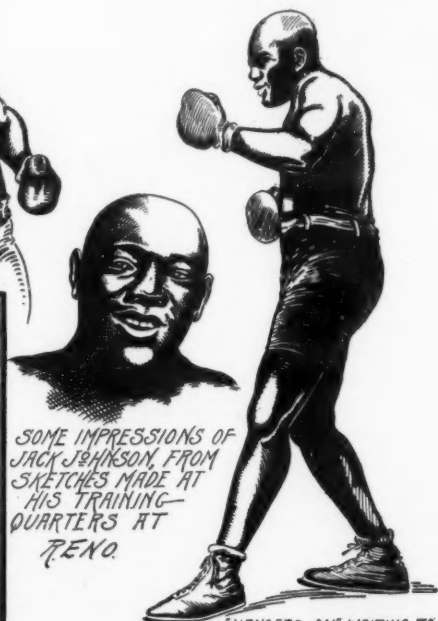
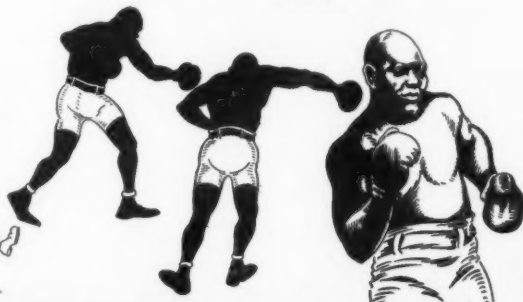
During the fight week, the thoroughfares were jammed to the utmost capacity.



THE LARGEST HOSTELRY IN NEVADA.

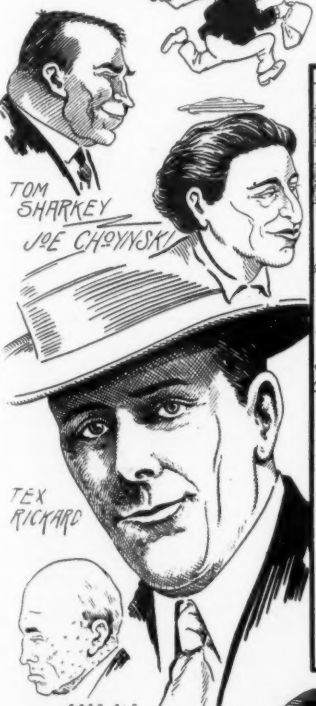
The Hotel Golden which was made the headquarters for every prominent newspaper man and fight fan at Reno.

OH! BUT MAYBE THE ATLANTIC COAST CONTINGENT WASN'T GLAD TO LEAVE THE TRAINS AND HUSTLE FOR A BED



SOME IMPRESSIONS OF JACK JOHNSON FROM SKETCHES MADE AT HIS TRAINING-QUARTERS AT RENO.

"HANGERS-ON" WAITING TO GET IN TO GIVE ADVICE TO RICHARD AND GLEASON ON HOW TO RUN THE MATCH OR OFFICE TO BEG FAVORS



TOM SHARKEY

JOE CHOWNY

TEX RICHARD

GOOD OLD BOB FITZSIMMONS

ABE ATTELL

TERRY MCGOVERN

BOB ARMSTRONG



THE WHOLE TOWN WAS INOCULATED WITH THE FIGHT GERM.



THE LUNCH COUNTERS WERE FAR MORE STRENUOUS THAN THE TRAINING CAMPS.

HOW LIFE AT THE FIGHTING CAMPS APPEARED TO LESLIE'S CARTOONIST.

EDITOR'S NOTE:—Edward A. Goewey, popularly known as the "Old Fan," as previously announced, went to Reno, Nev., to report the fight and to sketch amusing and interesting phases of the contest for LESLIE'S WEEKLY. His many thousands of followers will be interested to know that his personal account of the sparring exhibition will appear in our next issue of July 21st. It is not to be a stereotyped newspaper man's story, such as have been published in all the newspapers of the country during the last several weeks. Mr. Goewey has his own way of putting things, and all sport followers who were unable to see the contest will want to have a view of it through the Old Fan's eyes. Don't fail to get LESLIE'S for July 21st.



MARYLAND TO NEW HAMPSHIRE

Covering Nine States in a Single Day—June 21, 1910

MARYLAND DELAWARE PENNSYLVANIA NEW JERSEY NEW YORK
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Not one cent was spent for repairs during the entire trip—not one moment's time was lost for adjustment. The average distance travelled on one gallon of gasoline was 35 miles. The consumption of cylinder oil was less than one pint for 100 miles. The car used was one of our regular models in every particular, and was equipped with Bosch Magneto, Schbler Carburetor and Goodrich Tires. Magneto and Carburetor never failed for a single instant. The tires were not even touched during the entire trip. This is the same car that was driven 460 miles in 24 hours on a five-mile rough, hilly road-course at Waltham, Mass., last November. Orders for exact duplicates of the car used on this trip can be delivered promptly. The first, real, practical, utility car which can be run economically. Price \$485, complete, including Bosch Magneto, top, gas lamps and generator, three oil lamps, French horn and set of tools. Good, live dealers wanted everywhere. Write for book A METZ COMPANY, Waltham, Mass.

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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD



Bulletin.

There are three prime considerations in railway transportation.

SAFETY

The standard railway first of all seeks to safeguard its passengers. This is accomplished by the use of heavy steel rails and a rock-ballasted roadbed; by a regiment of experienced track repairers always on the job; a reliable signal system; a high grade of equipment, and enginemen who are ever alert.

COMFORT

A perfect roadbed and high standard equipment also promote comfort. The new steel coach is both safer and more comfortable than the parlor cars of the last century; while the Pullman cars of the Limited trains with their bath rooms and barber shops; their obliging attendants; their ladies' maids and stenographers; their electric lights, libraries, current literature, drawing-rooms, observation parlors, and buffets, and the dining car service afford the conveniences of the best hotels.

SPEED

The banker, the lawyer, the business man leaves New York on the "Pennsylvania Special" at 3.55 P. M., to-day and arrives in Chicago at 8.55 to-morrow morning. This is speed. It is the result of all the combined efforts in track, signal, and motive power construction, and in alert and skillful operation. It is the climax of the experience of the progressive railroad man.

The Pennsylvania Railroad with its rock-ballasted line between New York and Chicago, and its limited trains, affords the greatest degree of safety with absolute comfort, and the quickest time. And it is a scenic route besides.

The Unvarnished Truth About The Florida Everglades.

Send

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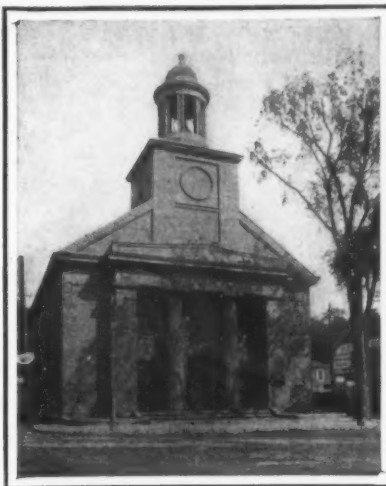
EVERGLADE MAGAZINE, 1250 Majestic Bldg., CHICAGO, ILL.

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Court News.

Mr. Browning (pompously)—"This is a great day for us at home. My daughter 'comes out' to-night."

Mrs. Diggle (surprised)—"You don't say so, mister! So does my husband; he's been in for a month."



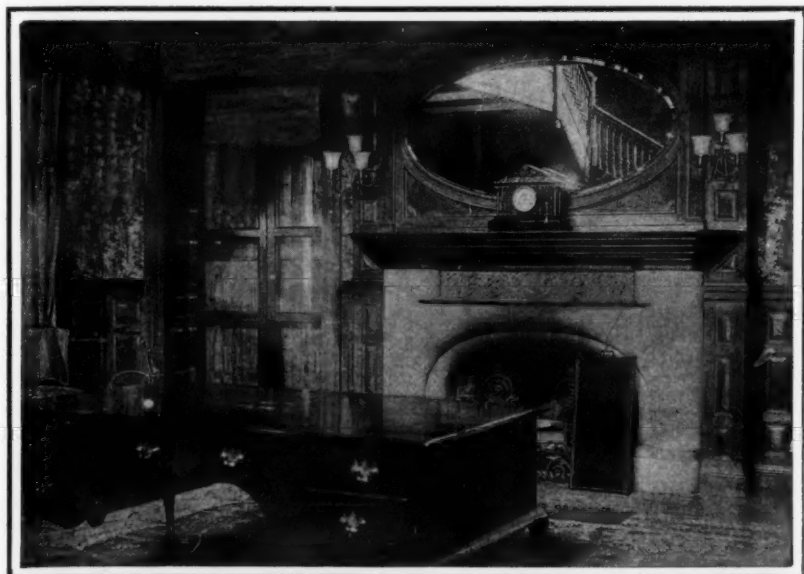
THE PRESIDENT'S CHURCH AT BEVERLY.
The fine old structure which houses the Unitarian congregation where Mr. Taft attends Sunday service.
Fred Smith.



ONE OF THE FINEST VIEWS FROM THE SUMMER CAPITAL.
Looking out through the beach entrance to the President's home at Beverly.



THE MARINE WHITE HOUSE.
The yacht Sylph which is at the disposal of Mr. Taft. She is kept anchored off from the President's cottage and is always ready for immediate service.



THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE AT BEVERLY.
This is the first photograph to be taken of President Taft's new vacation workroom.
STRIKING SNAPSHOTS OF THE PRESIDENT'S SUMMER HOME.

Here is a Really Clean Pipe

Fitted with the new woven wire pipe bowl. Prevents clogging. Free draft guaranteed. Good briar, straight or curved stem, push bit. Tobacco contained in wire basket, always dry and fresh; smokes freely; burns to the bottom; no waste. Bowl is removable—easy to keep clean. Does away with objectionable pipe odors. Write for descriptive circular—or better still, send 50c and state which style you want.
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SEND FOR FOLDER.

The Prevention of Typhoid.

BEFORE the recent convention of the Academy of Medicine at Paris, Professor Vincent announced the discovery of an effective anti-typhoid vaccine. He prepared the vaccine by steeping typhoid bacilli in a weak solution of water and sodium chloride (salt), with an admixture of ether. Professor Vincent made a number of experiments with animals, which, after being vaccinated, withstood subsequent inoculations with typhoid germs. He vaccinated thirteen persons, an examination of whose blood after the operation showed that it possessed to a high degree properties destructive of the typhoid bacillus. Further experiments showed that the typhoid bacilli lost all vitality when placed in contact with the serum of blood taken from the person vaccinated. The practice of inoculation to prevent typhoid fever is general in the United States army. The British army has reduced the percentage of typhoid cases in India by inoculating soldiers with a vaccine prepared from dead typhoid bacilli. Out of fourteen hundred cases reported by a board of American physicians, only one case of typhoid was reported to have been contracted by an inoculated person.

Why Not Yawn?

ETIQUETTE has ruled that yawning in company is impolite. Dr. Emil Bunzl, of Austria, expresses the opinion that yawning is of great value and he tells people that if they feel like yawning to go ahead and do it, etiquette notwithstanding. He recommends it as an exercise for the respiratory organs. He advises everybody to yawn as deeply as possible, with arms outstretched, in order to change completely the air in the lungs and stimulate respiration. Frequently he has found that the practice relieves the difficulty in swallowing and the disturbance of the sense of hearing that accompany catarrh of the throat. The patient is induced to yawn through suggestion. Each treatment consists of from six to eight yawns, each followed by the operation of swallowing. It is quite possible, however, for deep breathing to be overdone, particularly by people with weak hearts. It is questionable, therefore, whether the obstacles to free respiration which the yawning cure is alleged to remove are not useful in preventing the entrance of germs and other foreign bodies. However, to pervert the ancient adage, "A little yawning now and then is relished by the best of men."

Wonderful Signs of Progress.

THE Niagara Falls hydro-electric plants saved the equivalent of more than a million tons of coal during the year 1908.

An English scientist has invented an apparatus by which he can look into a patient's stomach and watch the food digest.

A gas-driven street car will soon be experimented with by a great New York traction corporation.

Budapest supports a school where students are taught the art of eating along lines laid down by Fletcher, the American.

Fully one-fourth of the thirteen billion dollars' worth of gold produced in the world since Columbus reached America has come from mines in the United States.

A Butterfly Bird.

THE LARGEST butterfly in the world is found in British New Guinea. A single specimen is worth anything from a hundred dollars upward. The male butterfly measures eight inches across the wings. The female is usually more than eleven inches—a wing extension greater than that of many small birds. An interesting story is told of the discovery of this strange species. A naturalist saw a specimen perched high up in a tree and, failing to capture it by any other means, shot at it with a rifle. He hit the butterfly and from the fragments he decided that the species was altogether unknown to science. At a cost of many thousands of dollars he fitted out an expedition to go in search of the insects. Two members of the party were killed by Papuan cannibals. After cruel ordeals and long suffering, the naturalist persevered and ultimately succeeded in bringing back to civilization perfect specimens.



Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde At the Telephone

Courteous and considerate co-operation is as essential at the telephone as in the office or home.

In every use of the telephone system, three human factors are brought into action—one at each end, one or both anxious and probably impatient, another at the central office, an expert, at least as intelligent and reliable as the best stenographers or bookkeepers.

For the time being, this central office factor is the personal servant of the other two and is entitled to the same consideration that is nat-

urally given to their regular employees.

Perfect service depends upon the perfect co-ordinate action of all three factors—any one failing, the service suffers. This should never be forgotten.

All attempts to entirely eliminate the personal factor at the central office, to make it a machine, have been unsuccessful. There are times when no mechanism, however ingenious, can take the place of human intelligence.

The marvelous growth of the Bell System has made the use of the telephone universal and the misuse a matter of public concern. Discourtesy on the part of telephone users is only possible when they fail to realize the efficiency of the service. It will cease when they talk over the telephone as they would talk face to face.

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